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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1936



ERWIN'S
NUBSERY

Roses + Flowering Shrubs + Fruit Trees

DENTON + TEXAS

To Our Friends and Customers:

It is with a genuine pleasure that we present this, our newest catalog to you. It has been carefully edited to make it a valuable record rather than "just another catalog". Throughout its pages you will find the best suited stock for this section of the country—faithfully described and moderately priced. Keep this book handy and use it often; it may help you avoid serious mistakes in planning your garden. It may not answer all of your problems, but it will help your indecisions about what to plant for the desired effect.

We want to thank you for the business you have given us in the past and wish to assure you that no effort will be spared to merit your continued good will.

ORDER EARLY

To avoid disappointment order and plant your roses, deciduous trees and shrubs as early as possible. We consider the first part of December the ideal time to transplant dormant nursery stock and those taking advantage of the early planting will be amply repaid in growth the following season.

SUBSTITUTION

In the late spring our assortment of roses and fruit trees sometimes becomes broken and to avoid delay we will substitute a similar variety, considered equally as good or better, unless otherwise instructed. If this arrangement is not satisfactory kindly write the words "No Substitute" on your order and we will fill as much as possible and promptly refund the balance due.

GUARANTEE

We are careful to keep all varieties true to name as labeled and stand ready to replace or refund the amount paid for any stock that may prove otherwise and to correct any errors up to the full value of the plants, but in no case will we be liable for more than the original invoice price. Orders that have been delivered to the carrier in good condition are beyond our control and for that reason we give no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to the description, growth or productiveness of the plants or the maturity of any crop.

TERMS OF SALE

Terms are cash with order, or one-fourth cash, balance C. O. D., unless otherwise agreed upon. All accounts are due and payable in Denton, Texas. Prices quoted are for plants packed and delivered to the carrier F. O. B. Denton, Texas, unless otherwise shown.

REFERENCES

Any bank or business firm in Denton, Texas, or the regular Commercial Agencies.

LOCATION OF NURSERY

The main nursery and sales yard is located about two miles southeast of the Denton County Court House on the Dallas Pike, being Federal Highway No. 77 and State Highways Nos. 24 and 40. Visitors are cordially invited to call and inspect this splendid assortment of nursery stock.

ERWIN'S NURSERY

Roses - Flowering Shrubs - Fruit Trees

DENTON, TEXAS

“He who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses in his heart”

There is no other business so fraught with sentiment, or that has the peculiar lasting fascination, as the business of Rose growing. We have always been among Roses, where they ran riot along the fences, clambered up the front gallery, and covered the trellises with a wealth of bloom and fragrance. “He who would have beautiful Roses in his garden must have beautiful Roses in his heart.” There is no greater refining influence in Nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful in tree, shrub, and flower. The hearts of children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home if that home is embowered with leafy surroundings and fragrant flowers. The children will grow up and go out from these homes with Roses in their hearts to bless the world.

Among all the flowering shrubs that grace the garden, none can compare to the Rose. Of diverse color and character of foliage, of endless design and color of blooms, it lends itself to a wider range of decoration than any other single group of plants. The Rose is truly termed “The Queen of Flowers”. And no garden or planting scheme is complete without its Rose bed.

Cultural Directions for Erwin's Roses

LOCATION

Select a sunny location where water does not stand after a rain, and as far away as possible from large trees and shrubs, as the roots of these usually extend farther than the branches, and sap the ground for a considerable distance. Do not plant on ground where roses or other trees have grown old and died. A sandy loam soil is best with a clay sub-soil but roses will do well in almost any soil if it is well fertilized, drained and cultivated. If the only available site is damp or soggy all the time, drain it with tiles or stones laid at the edge of the beds.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

If possible, have the beds plowed or spaded as deep as 12 to 18 inches, turning the top soil under and thoroughly pulverizing the soil a week or more before planting in order to let it settle.

PLANTING

Open the package of roses as soon as they arrive and plant at once or dig a trench and cover the roots with moist or wet dirt and the tops with straw or burlap to prevent drying out. Prune off any broken or bruised roots and small branches and cut the heavy canes back to about 6 or 8 inches above the graft or union of the root stock. When requested to do so we will be glad to prune the plants ready for planting before making shipment.

Dig a hole large and deep enough so that the top of the graft will be at least three inches below the ground level, with the roots extended in a natural position. Fill in the hole with loose dirt and soak with water and after refilling the hole use both feet to tramp the earth firmly around the roots. Loose dirt should then be raked to them, leaving only an inch or so of the cane showing, and when signs of new growth start, this may be worked down to a cultivating level.

Many of our customers are finding the secret of success in growing roses by planting them in the fall and early winter months, and more are buying roses in the fall. Usually the weather is ideal for outdoor work and the plants are easily established and ready to grow at the first hint of spring. Order as early as possible. The demand for the choicest varieties is frequently such that the stock is exhausted before the season is over in the spring.

CULTIVATION

The roots of roses should not be disturbed but the surface of the bed should be kept cultivated to a depth of two or three inches by going over it every week or ten days. If this dust mulch is maintained it will conserve the moisture and save a great deal of labor in watering. Should the beds become too dry soak them thoroughly by allowing the water to run directly on the ground and after the surface begins to dry, cultivate as above. Liquid manure applied at the rate of about a half gallon to the plant every two or three weeks will be of benefit during the growing season.

PRUNING

Roses should never be allowed to go unpruned from year to year. The Teas and Hybrid Teas, commonly known as everblooming or monthly blooming roses, bloom on the new wood produced each growing season and only three or four of the most vigorous canes should be left on the plant and these cut back to a height of not over eight or ten inches above the ground level. The Perpetual, Hybrid Perpetuals and allied families of bush roses should be reduced about one-half and thinned by taking the weak canes and stems out.

Climbing roses as a rule should not be pruned heavily after the first year. The frame work branches should be trained against the wall or fence and may be shortened in after years if desired. Each season the weak and dead branches should be removed on all types of climbers. Those listed as monthly bloomers such as Climbing Luxembourg, Columbia, etc., should be pruned more heavily than the varieties which bloom only once or twice during the season for the reason that they bloom on new wood during the growing season while those making a large burst of flowers in the spring and only intermittently thereafter usually bloom on wood grown the preceding year. Probably the best time to prune roses in this latitude is during the month of January or the early part of February.

Erwin's Standard or Everblooming Roses

PRICES: In common with the practice of other nurseries we separate the field grown roses into three grades. No. 1 or heaviest grade; No. 1½ or medium grade, and No. 2 light grade. All are two year old plants, cultivated in the same nursery row and the grades will indicate the degrees of thriftiness in their growth. We strongly recommend the No. 1 grade. Our experience is that the difference in price is so small and the chances for results are so much better that they are cheapest in the end. Orders of half dozen or over accepted at dozen rates.



Willowmere



Lady Hillingdon



Frank W. Dunlop

	Each	Dozen
No. 1 grade	35c	\$3.00
No. 1½ grade	25c	2.50
No. 2 grade	20c	2.00

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T. 1911). A handsome Tea Rose of especially free-flowering and vigorous habit. The huge, deep-petaled flowers are white and gold and nod gracefully from strong branching stems.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (HP. 1886). Color is a rich crimson, charmingly shaded and veined. Fragrant. Rather bushy growth and produces double flowers of large size. Known as a hybrid perpetual yet they bloom almost as freely as the Hybrid Teas.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE (HT. 1895). Pale silvery or flesh pink, often shaded lilac with a touch of yellow at the base. Medium size, fragrant flowers which open flat and are double to the center, being perfect examples of the imbricated form. Free blooming and vigorous bush, almost thornless.

BRIARCLIFF (HT. 1926). Large, pointed buds and double, high centered blooms of brilliant rose pink, fragrant and long lasting. Stems stiff and long. Free flowering.

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS (HT. 1919). Fine, long-pointed buds, opening to large, loosely formed flowers of striking crimson-scarlet; slightly fragrant. Strong branching. Abundant, healthy foliage.

COLUMBIA (HT. 1917). A deep peach pink, deepening into a glowing pink. A medium size bush, almost thornless. Produces handsome buds on stiff stems well above the foliage.

CRUSADER (HT). Velvety crimson. A strong growing, free flowering variety producing large, perfectly formed and extremely double flowers of deep, dark velvety crimson color on long strong stems. One of the best of red roses.

EDWARD MAWLEY (HT. 1911). Buds almost black, unfolding to dark red, fairly full flowers of exquisite form in the half open stage. The petals are large and heavy and the blooms produced on long strong stems. Moderately strong growing.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (HT. 1913). Very large, light crimson buds and blooms of noblest form, very double (95 petals); slightly fragrant. Plant is erect, producing its massive blooms in great abundance; good foliage; quite hardy.

F. J. GROOTENDORST (HT 1918). Small, fringed flowers of bright red, in large clusters throughout the season. Vigorous. Large foliage of superb quality. Makes a fine everblooming hedge when kept cut to 4 feet.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (HT 1904). Vivid crimson flowers with full, rounded centers of bright cerise, very fragrant and borne high on strong stems.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (White American Beauty. HP. 1900). Pinkish white buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with deep, firm petals, forming a flower of finest form, but without fragrance. A strong, vigorous plant but rather shy bloomer.

GENERAL MAC-ARTHUR (HT. 1905). Crimson-scarlet buds and blooms, usually well shaped and very fragrant. The plant is erect, flowering freely in successive crops, with good foliage easily protected from disease.

***FRANK W. DUNLOP** (HT. 1919). Very large buds and flowers of deep, brilliant rose-pink; very double and highly perfumed. Plant grows tall, with rather sparse foliage and blooms freely.



Los Angeles

GEORGE ARENDS (HP. 1910). Light pink. Handsome buds open to large and full blooms of good form and fine fragrance. Resembles Frau Karl Druschki and Paul Neyron in growth and blooming habits.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (HT. 1918). Well shaped blooms with a heart of golden yellow, shading lighter toward the edges of the flower, and delicately perfumed. The plant is robust and healthy and blooms with the greatest freedom.

GRUS AN TEPLITZ (China. 1897). Small to medium sized double blooms of brilliant crimson with velvety shadings and intense fragrance. Blooms in open clusters with the utmost freedom throughout the whole season. Bush extremely vigorous and hardy.

HADLEY (HT. 1914). A rich crimson red flower with velvety texture, lovely form and perfume. Splendid color which blues very little. Moderate in growth and bloom.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (HT. 1915). A hybrid tea rose originating in Indiana. The color is a beautiful velvety crimson, medium buds opening into large torch-like double flowers borne on long stems. Fragrant. Plant is healthy but erratic in growth with rather sparse foliage.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (HT. 1908). Carmine buds of gigantic size, opening very slowly into enormous blooms of deep carmine-pink against which the reflexing petals show an inner surface of silver-rose. A strong growing plant and healthy.

KILLARNEY, DOUBLE WHITE (HT. 1914). Very long pointed buds of the typical Killarney form, but snow white. Open blooms beautifully formed with a few more petals than the original variety.

***KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA** (HT. 1891). Well formed, creamy buds which develop slowly to blooms of absolutely perfect form, snowy white with a slight tint of lemon at the center; fragrant and free flowering.

***LADY HILLINGDON** (T. 1910). Slender pointed buds and elegantly cupped flowers of deep saffron or apricot yellow, paling to the edges and becoming lighter as they expand; fragrant. The plant is erect with perfect foliage and produces its flowers continuously on strong, wiry stems.

***LOS ANGELES** (Per. 1916). Lovely buds and exquisite flowers of salmon-pink, with yellow shading toned with coral and gold at the base of the petals. The open flowers are unusually large and maintain their wealth of color until the last petals fall.

MAMAN CHOCHET, WHITE (T. 1892). A white form of Maman Chochet, but often flushed with pink on the outer petals. The buds are creamy white, large, firm and elegantly pointed and open into extremely double flowers of large size.

MARIE ADELAIDE, GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBOURG (Per.) Large orange yellow buds borne on long strong stems. The bush is vigorous and free flowering and ranks as one of the strongest growing yellow roses for the South.

MARY, COUNTESS OF ILLCHESTER (HT. 1909). Large, double blooms of deep rose pink or satiny pink, with beautifully fringed petals. Flowers are produced on long strong stems throughout the season. Its vigorous growth makes it one of the best of the pinks for a garden rose.

MATCHLESS (HT. 1926). Long buds and handsome, fragrant flowers of brilliant cerise.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY (HT. 1894). Light pink blooms, shaded salmon and carmine, of charming form. Medium size, pointed buds, opening into exquisite double flowers.

***MME. BUTTERFLY** (HT. 1918). Fine, light pink buds and flowers, tinted with gold near the base of the petals, of exquisite shape and richly perfumed. Plant is strong, throwing up large branching sprays of bloom.



Golden Ophelia



Radiance, Red



Kaiserin Aug. Viktoria



Mme. Butterfly

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT (HT. 1890). Large, globular flowers of satiny rose, shaded lighter toward the outer edge of its enormous petals. Fairly fragrant and the plant is a strong persistent bloomer.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOTT (Per. 1913). Sparkling buds of coral-red and orange, opening to large semi-double flowers of brilliant orange-red and salmon. The plant is only moderately strong but very free flowering.

MME. SECOND WEBER (HT. 1908). Splendid buds and very double, perfectly formed flowers of bright rose pink with salmon shading in the center. The plant is a strong, robust grower and very free flowering.

RED MADAM SECOND WEBER (HT.). A sport of Madam Segond Weber being identical with the parent bush except the color which is a very deep pink to red. Very beautiful and free flowering.

MRS. AARON WARD (HT. 1907). Delightful little buds of golden buff, opening to fully double, attractively shaped flowers of tawny gold and pink, with an agreeable fragrance. The plant is dwarf, spreading, with very healthy, holly-like foliage and always in bloom.

MRS. ARTHUR ROBERT WADDEL (HT. 1908). Beautiful tapering buds of yellowish copper, opening to semi-double cupped blooms of bronze pink and apricot with a delicate, delicious perfume. The plant is robust, branching and free flowering.

MRS. CHARLES BELL (HT. 1917). Shell pink buds and blooms of fine globular shape with shadings of soft salmon; sweetly perfumed. The plant is notably strong and bushy, bearing good foliage seldom attacked by disease. A sport from Radiance and exactly like it except in color.

MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH (HT. 1920). Massive cream and lemon blooms of irreproachable form and substance, borne on tall stems and a vigorous, healthy plant.

NATIONAL EMBLEM (HT.). Dark crimson, overlaid with still darker shades of crimson. Ovoid buds of average size opening to full flowers of good form and moderate fragrance. Average in growth and blooming habits.

NATALIE BOTTNER (HT. 1910). Creamy blooms of fine substance, with flesh and yellow shades; fragrant. Growth is excellent and foliage above the average. A splendid light colored garden rose.

OPHELIA (HT. 1912). A creamy white and pale pink bloom with a glint of golden yellow in the folds of its petals; very fragrant, and free blooming.

PAPA GONTIER (T.). Long pointed buds opening into a full, double rosy crimson bloom of perfect form, produced freely throughout the season. Fragrant. Plants are of medium size, strong growing with healthy foliage.

PAUL NEYRON (HP. 1869). Dark lilac-rose blooms of immense size, fair form, very double and remarkably fragrant. Vigorous, strong

canes, almost thornless. An old favorite and one of the largest of all roses.

PINK GROOTENDORST (H. Rug. 1923). Clusters of small, fringed, clear light shell pink blooms during the whole flowering season. A vigorous bushy shrub, absolutely hardy and constantly in flower. Excellent for mass plantings or in shrubbery borders.

PINK PEARL (HT. 1924). Massive buds and double flowers of deep rose pink, fragrant and freely produced. Plant erect, healthy and with stiff stems.

PREMIER (HT. 1918). Rich, dark pink flowers of full form, fine size and pleasing fragrance, borne singly on stiff, almost thornless stems.

PRESIDENT TAFT (HT.). Shining, clear pink rose with a hint of golden pink at the base of the petals. A low spreading, vigorous growing bush with good foliage.

PRISCILLA (HT.). A dark pink rose of recent introduction. Perfectly formed long urn shaped buds borne on long stiff stems open into magnificent double flowers. A fine cut flower variety that has taken many prizes in rose shows in this vicinity. Strong, vigorous grower.

RADIANCE (HT. 1908). Brilliant rose-pink buds opening to well-formed shining flowers with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals; ovoid in shape and very fragrant. Splendid, vigorous growth with wonderful blooming qualities make it a favorite wherever grown. One of the most popular garden and cut flower varieties.

***RED RADIANCE** (HT. 1916). Big, globular flowers of deep rose red on strong individual canes which are freely produced all summer until heavy frost. Excellent foliage and a strong, robust growing bush. One of the best garden roses known and the cut flowers retain their vividness an unusually long time after being cut. See page 5.

SENSATION (HT. 1922). Enormous scarlet crimson blooms of fine deep form, double (30 to 35 petals) of great size and substance; very sweetly scented. Plant is strong and very active in sending up new blooming shoots.

SUNBURST (HT. 1912). Fine yellow flowers, strongly suffused with orange or copper at the center, fragrant and well shaped bud and open flowers produced on good stems. The plant is only moderate in growth, but is very popular on account of the beauty of its flowers.

ULRICH BRUNNER (HP. 1881). Large, fairly full flowers of bright carmine-red, cupped form and very fragrant. Strong, erect, smooth wooded bush with large foliage. Blooms profusely in early summer and is a well known and popular variety.

***WILLOMERE** (HT. 1913). Superb buds and blooms of richest pink, shining with a yellow glow which seems to come from the heart of the flower; not fragrant. A very strong grower and a persistent bloomer.

Erwin's Climbing Roses

Prices on Climbing Roses same as those on Standard Roses, page 4.

AMERICAN PILLAR (HW. 1902). Fairly large single flowers of brilliant crimson-pink, with large white centers and golden yellow stamens. Blooms profusely in tremendous clusters on plants of astonishing vigor.

CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER (HW. 1928). Substantial, broad trusses of wide, flat flowers in a brilliant shade of clean, pure pink which is retained from bud to full blown flower. The plant is vigorous and extremely free flowering.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (HW. 1909). Brilliant carmine flowers of especially fine form and rich perfume, borne in clusters. Plant is hardy and grows well in heavy soils.

CLIMBING COLUMBIA (Cl. HT.). A climbing rose of the same general description and color as the Columbia but with a remarkable climbing tendency. Color is a deep peach pink, buds opening into large, double flowers borne singly on long strong stems. Monthly or ever-blooming variety.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA (Cl. HT. 1897). Pure white, very double, perfectly formed flowers with a faint lemon center, a duplicate of the bush variety with a strong climbing habit.

CLIMBING LUXEMBOURG (Cl. HT.) A sport of Marie Adelaide, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. Large orange yellow buds borne singly on long strong stems throughout the growing season. Strong growing vigorous plant.

CLIMBING METEOR (Cl. HT.). A dark velvety red or crimson rose. Free, persistent bloomer with large perfectly formed flowers.

CLIMBING PREMIER (Cl. HT. 1927). Rich, dark pink flowers of full form and fine size. It is like its famous bush prototype, with strong everblooming and climbing habit.

CLIMBING RADIANCE (Cl. HT. 1926). Large flowers of the fine Radiance type on a vigorous climbing plant. Color is the same as the bush Radiance. Blooms on the second year's wood.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE (Cl. HT. 1927). A Strong climber of the same color and description as the bush variety of Red Radiance. Blooms on the second year's growth of wood.

CLIMBING TALISMAN (HP). Extremely long canes. Flowers are identical in color with the bush Talisman, but somewhat larger. Excellent flowers, free bloomer, dark green, glossy foliage.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (HW. 1910). Pale pink buds and flowers equal in form and size to the finest Hybrid Teas, borne on long, individual stems. The plants make enormous thorny canes and produce thousands of flowers. Perfect foliage. Blooms three to four weeks heavily.

JACOTTE (HW. 1920). Large, semi-double flowers of orange-yellow, tinted copper-red, borne in clusters. Strong growing, profusely blooming plant. The blooms measure three inches and over in diameter.

MARECHAL NIEL (Nois. 1864). Lovely buds and flowers of deep golden yellow; double and extremely fragrant. Strong growth and abundant bloom, but not freely recurrent. Long rated as the most brilliant yellow climbing rose.

MARY WALLACE (HW. 1924). Large, very bright pink flowers illumined with shining gold; double (20 petals), cup shaped, moderately fragrant. Plant of splendid vigor—10 to 15 feet high—and has superb foliage.

MME. GREGOIRE STAEHELIN (Cl. HP. 1927). Buds long, pointed; very large, moderately fragrant flowers of delicate pink, with curled petals stained crimson outside. Foliage dark green, disease resistant. Vigorous growth.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (HW. 1916). Intense scarlet flowers of excellent shape and moderate size, borne in small trusses. Makes a brilliant display with its great burst of blooms in the spring.

PRIMROSE (HW. 1929). Large, double flowers of soft, rich primrose-yellow borne in clusters of 4 to 5 on an extremely vigorous plant, with marvelously beautiful foliage.

RENE MARIE HENRIETTA (Cl. HT. 1878). Large well shaped flowers of rosy crimson, fragrant and freely produced on a rampantly vigorous climbing plant.

SCORCHER (Cl. HT. A. Clark, 1922). A new climber from Australia, with semi-double flowers whose ruffled petals are blazing rose-red, entirely different in effect from any other climber of its class. Its several blooming periods throughout the season give it an added merit.

SILVER MOON (HW. 1910). Long, creamy buds, showing the golden anthers through transparent petals and nearly single, saucer-shaped, gigantic flowers, produced in small sprays. Plant of extraordinary vigor, growing 15 to 20 feet in a season. Foliage perfect.

Erwin's Everblooming Polyanthus Roses

Prices on Poly Roses same as those on Standard Roses, page 4.

Dwarf or low growing plants that bloom profusely and almost continuously in clusters, from early spring to late fall. Useful and very popular for edging, low hedges or massing in beds.

CECILE BRUNNER (Sweetheart Rose), (Mme. Ducher, 1880). Small, exquisitely formed buds and flowers of light pink with yellow base, borne in graceful clusters.

CL. CECILE BRUNNER. A strong growing plant identical with the bush variety except for its strong climbing tendency.

CHATILLON (Poly. 1923). Bright pink, semi-double blooms with an illuminating touch of orange. The color lasts well and is not unattractive when faded. The trusses are of gigantic size and the plant is both healthy and hardy. One of the showiest of the Polyanthus for bedding uses.

EDITH CAVELL. Small, semi-double, brilliant scarlet-red flowers, produced in big, cone-shaped clusters. Sturdy, well-branched plants. One of the best.

ELLEN POULSEN (D. T. Poulsen, 1912). Large, fairly full flowers of bright rose-pink, darker toward the edges, borne profusely in large clusters; fragrant. Plant 15 to 18 inches high. One of the best Baby Ramblers.

GEORGE ELGER (Poly. 1912). Lovely yellow buds and delicately formed flowers, paling with age. Graceful sprays, moderate growth, and continuous bloom. The yellowest Polyantha.

GLORIA MUNDI (G. de Ruiter, 1929). Huge clusters of small, orange-scarlet flowers of a deeper tone than Golden Salmon. A very

startling and unexpected color in the Rose garden.

GOLDEN SALMON (Poly. 1926). Bright orange-salmon flowers in huge clusters. Growth is vigorous and bushy. The best Polyantha with a distinctly orange color.

IDEAL (Poly. 1922). Small, dark scarlet blooms shaded with black, borne with tremendous profusion in immense compact clusters. Plant quite vigorous with rather long branches, continually in bloom. One of the best dark red Polyantha.

LAFAYETTE (Poly. 1924). Large, semi-double flowers of striking light crimson which fades very little; open, frilled form. Blooms very liberally in loose clusters of 40 or more. Plant tall, healthy, and more than usually attractive.

ORLEANS (Poly. 1910). Flowers small, fairly double, brilliant bright red with a whitish center. Blooms without cessation in large, compact corymbs. Plant is very strong and healthy and one of the most important members of the Polyantha family.

TIP-TOP (Baby Doll) (P. Lambert, 1909). Very dainty, exquisitely formed little flowers of buff-yellow and white, tinted with rose, borne in loose sprays by a very tall but sturdy plant. Excellent for cut-flowers.

TAUSENDSCHON. Colors run from delicate balsam to tender rose through shades of bright rose and carmine, with white and yellow, and various other tints showing. A strong grower, hardy anywhere.

Erwin's Novelties and Scarce Roses

We catalog this season a number of the newer roses which we recommend to rose lovers as well worthy of a trial in their gardens; all of them are interesting and most of them are extremely gorgeous in colors not seen in the older varieties. The proof of their value is reflected in a great wave of popularity indicated by the increasingly tremendous demand each season. We invite you to enter into the adventure of planting these new things and feel the thrill that will be awakened when they greet you next spring.

PRICES

Unless otherwise indicated the prices are as follows. Explanation of the various grades is given on page 4. Orders of half dozen or over accepted at dozen rates.

		Each	Doz.
No. 1	grade	40c	\$4.00
No. 1½	grade	30c	3.00
No. 2	grade	25c	2.50



Betty Upchurch



Mrs. E. P. Thom



Dame Edith Helen



Margaret McGredy



E. G. Hill

ABOL (HT. 1927). Buds large, sometimes tinged pale blush; flowers large, full, very fragrant, ivory white, with faint bluish tints on edge of center petals, borne on long, strong stems. Very free, continuous bloomer. Hardy.

AMBASSADOR (HT. 1932). New sport of Talisman. Deeper color, stronger growth.

ANGELUS (HT.). A strong, upright-growing bush with huge, pure white flowers somewhat similar to those of Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, but doubler and richly fragrant.

AUTUMN (HT.). This gorgeous dark crimson and yellow flower is a descendant of Sensation and Souv. de Claudius Pernet. The buds have a burnt-orange tint and open to very double flowers of deep pink and orange-yellow.

***BETTY UPRICHARD** (HT. 1922). Copper-red buds, opening to semi-double (17 petals) flowers of above the average size; brilliant orange-carmine on outer surface of petals, showing light salmon reflexes; spicy fragrance. Strong growing, persistent blooming and healthy.

CUBA (HT. 1927). Vivid, orange-scarlet buds, opening to immense, cup like flowers of iridescent copper red and brilliant orange vermillion. Extremely free flowering and a vigorous, erect grower. Semi-double.

***DAME EDITH HELEN** (HT. 1926). Shapely buds and substantial, high centered blooms of clear pink, sweetly scented and freely produced on long, strong stems. Vigorous growing and its magnificent flowers make it truly a fancier's rose.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS (HT. 1928). Handsome, long pointed buds of rich copper opening to a moderately double flower of salmon pink and orange, the reversed petals being of deep copper, shaded with orange.

***E. G. HILL** (HT. 1930). Buds are a handsome maroon red, opening to a large full bloom; open flowers are glistening red on the outside of petals and deep velvety crimson inside. Fragrant.

DUCHESS OF ATHOL (HT. 1928). Large, globular buds and flowers of deep bronze yellow, tinged with orange and old gold rose. The plant is vigorous and a profuse bloomer.

Varieties marked * are illustrated in color.

ETOILE DE FEU (HT. 1921). Solid globular buds, opening to large cupped flowers of flaming orange-pink. Plant dwarf and bushy, with glistening, healthy foliage.

***ETOILE DE HOLLAND** (HT. 1919). Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, perfect in half open state, showing clean attractive centers when fully open; enormous petals, very fragrant. Plants branching, particularly free flowering and healthy.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS (HT. 1922). Long pointed buds of brilliant orange buff, and large, fairly full flowers of vivid yellow and bright apricot, fragrant and freely produced.

G. A. VAN ROSSEM (HT. 1926). A very popular rose, which shows best in the half open bud stage. Deepest red orange, almost brownish with deeply impressed maroon veins. Color tones to old rose. Unusually heavy veining makes this one of the most interesting roses that we grow.

HOLLYWOOD (HT.) Sport of Premiere. Medium size, long pointed bud. Flowers double, high centered, very lasting and fragrant. Growth upright; free bloomer.

HORTULANUS BUDDE (HT. 1919). Dark red buds opening to orange-scarlet flowers, yellow in center. The fragrant blooms are produced in great profusion on the vigorous plant. A fine bedding rose.

IMPRESS (HT. 1929). Large, ovoid buds of deep coral-red, opening to very large, extremely double, cup-shaped flowers of rich salmon-cerise, suffused with a luminous golden sheen.

ISOBEL (HT. 1916). Exquisitely pointed buds and flowers with huge petals flushed with carmine-red and orange, becoming pink with age. Fragrant; single; five petals.

***JOANNA HILL** (HT. 1928). Rich creamy yellow, deepening to orange. The buds are large, long pointed and open to a large, full semi-double, long lasting and moderately fragrant flowers.

JULIEN POTIN (HT.) Large, double flowers of deep yellow, with long stems. The same type as Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, but more richly colored. Vigorous, upright plant; profuse bloomer and disease resistant.

JOHN RUSSELL (HP. 1924). Large ovoid buds and immense crimson flowers of the old time globular type with the famous exhibition center. Plant exceptionally strong and vigorous and one of the handsomest of the red roses.

LULA (HT. 1919). Splendid buds of great length and delicacy of form, brilliant shaded orange-pink and copper, borne on fine stems. The open flower is flat and almost single, but retains the color well. Bush is fairly vigorous, free flowering and disease resistant.

LADY MARGARET STEWART (HT. 1926). A large exhibition bloom with enormous petals. It is of perfect form, with a high pointed center, golden yellow, shaded and streaked with orange and red. Not very fragrant. Especially handsome foliage.

Varieties marked * are illustrated in color.



Mrs. Henry Morse



Pres. Herbert Hoover



Etoile De Hollande



Joanna Hill



Rev. F. Page-Roberts



Miss Rowena Thom



Sou. de Claudius Pernet



Mrs. Henry Bowles

LORD CHARLEMONT (HT.). A notably good garden rose, vivid scarlet-crimson, with deep green, leathery foliage, disease resistant, better than average growth and few thorns. Globular, well shaped buds on long stems, fine for cut flowers.

***MARGARET McGREDY (HT. 1927).** Large, ovoid buds and double, cupped flowers of solid orange-vermilion. Foliage light green, resistant to black-spot and mildew; very prolific and hardy.

MISS ROWENA THOM (HT. 1928). Enormous buds and blooms of fiery rose and mauve shaded with old gold at the center, borne on long strong stems. A profuse, continuous bloomer and a very vigorous plant.

MME. JULES BOUCHE (HT. 1911). Superb white flower, shaded light blush at center; fragrant. Plant strong, healthy, free-blooming.

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM (HT. 1926). Slender yellow buds and large, well-shaped blooms of bright canary-yellow, deepest in center. The plant is of exceptional vigor and blooms very freely.

MRS. HENRY BOWLES (HT. 1921). Ovoid buds and globular flowers of clear piercing pink with lighter shades. A fine firm center, well held, and fairly fragrant. Vigorous and free blooming.

***MRS. HENRY MORSE (HT. 1919).** A bright flower with two contrasting tones of pink with an underlying yellow glow; double, high-centered, large, moderately fragrant. Plant rather dwarf and branching, but very free blooming and rated quite hardy. See page 9.

MRS. HERBERT HOOVER (HT. 1930). Large velvety-crimson flower. Strong growing, persistent bloomer. Fragrant.

MRS. LOVELL SWISHER (HT. 1926). Large, beautifully pointed buds and gorgeous flowers of salmon pink and gold, passing to flesh pink at the edge. Strong grower and a free bloomer.

***MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT (HT. 1929).** A golden yellow rose of fine form, seldom without buds or blooms, winner of many prizes as the best yellow garden rose, among them being the Bagatelle gold medal in 1929, the most difficult and coveted medal of all. See outside cover.

MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE-MILLER (HT. 1909). Charming flowers of clear rose and light pink, with many fluffy, peony-like petals and a sweet perfume. The plant is strong, foliage healthy, and a moderate and dependable bloomer.

MRS. WILLIAM C. EGAN (HT. 1922). Deep flesh colored, softly contrasted with a light shade of soft pink and a golden glow at the base of the petals; slightly fragrant. Very vigorous branching plant with an excellent blooming habit. One of the splendid new pink roses, destined to replace older varieties.

***PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (HT. 1930).** A cross of Sensation and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Large flowers of a very charming combination of cerise pink, flame, scarlet, with broad thick petals retaining this characteristic for days after the flowers have fully opened; very fragrant. The clean handsome foliage is an added attraction. See page 5.

***REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS (HT. 1921).** Copper-red buds of great length, opening to golden yellow blooms stained outside with red, fully double and very large; fragrant. Strong branching plant with healthy foliage. A supremely gorgeous rose, developing to surpassing magnificence of size, color and fragrance in the cool weeks of Autumn.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (HT.). Fine buds of fadeless yellow, paling somewhat toward the edges; most beautiful when half open.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (HT. 1919). Brick red buds, opening to orange-pink blooms of immense size, very double and deliciously fragrant. Free blooming and hardy.

***TALISMAN (HT. 1929).** Brilliant red and gold buds, opening to well-shaped blooms of scarlet-orange and rich yellow. Tall vigorous growth. Constantly in bloom. A seedling of Ophelia and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, with the most vivid color yet produced in roses. See outside back cover.

Varieties Marked * are Illustrated in Color.

VILLE DE PARIS (HT). Globular buds and big bowl-shaped flowers of clear unblemished yellow.

WILHELM KORDES (HT. 1922). Long pointed buds and double, high centered flowers of deep golden salmon, overspread with a tint of copper and veined with red. Very fragrant. Vigorous, compact growth.

ERWIN'S SPECIAL ROSE OFFER

This offer contains 10 of the most beautiful roses we grow. All healthy and free blooming. Shipped ready to be put into their new homes and start producing beautiful roses.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Crusader | 1 Radiance |
| 1 Red Radiance | 1 Rev. F. Page-Roberts |
| 2 K. A. Viktoria | 1 Marie, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg |
| 1 Mary, Countess of Illchester | 1 Pres. Herbert Hoover |
| 1 Dame Edith Helen | |

Shipped postpaid to you
for only

\$2⁷⁰



John Russell

Patented Roses

Nationally Advertised and Priced

AMELIA EARHART (Plant Patent No. 63). Truly a "magnum" Pernet, large, yellow, vigorous. Large ovoid bud, cream with blushes; flowers very full, graduating from a deep yellow center to an outer collarette of large cream petals with a blush overtone; extremely fragrant. Each \$1.50, per dozen \$15.00.

NIGRETTE (Illustrated on Front Cover). "The Black Rose of Sangerhausen" (Plant Patent No. 87). The cup-shaped flowers are intensely deep maroon, with blackish velvety sheen, and are deliciously fragrant. It is the darkest of Roses, appearing almost black from a little distance. The petals do not burn in the sun. Plant is continuously in bloom, spending most of its energy in forming blossoms. Each \$2.00, per dozen \$20.00.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL (HT. Patent Applied For). Color, brick-red, with a dainty shade of gold; center of flower lighter red, toning to dark pink as the bloom ages. The bud is long pointed, opening into a large, moderately fragrant flower, carried on a long, strong stem. Sport of President Herbert Hoover. Resists heat better than any known red. Each \$1.00, per dozen \$10.00.

GOLDEN CLIMBER (Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James. Plant Patent No. 28). The Hybrid-Tea-flowered Climber. The most interesting and unusual feature is that its hardiness is combined with blooms of Hybrid Tea type and quality, long lasting and almost always solitary on stems often 18 inches or longer. It is very hardy. Golden Climber received the Gold Medals of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the American Rose Society, and the Certificate of Merit of the National Rose Society of England. Each \$1.50, per dozen \$15.00.

COUNTESS VANDAL (Plant Patent No. 38). At all the Rose shows in Europe during the season of 1931 this rose took first prizes, medals, and awards of commendation, making a veritable sensation in the Rose world. Its long, pointed buds are coppery salmon and golden yellow, opening to large, bronzy pink flowers frequently more than 5 inches across, its long, deep petals reflexing in a graceful manner so that it has an exquisite delicacy of form unapproached by other varieties of similar size. Upright and vigorous; bronzy foliage and prolific flowering habit. Each \$1.00; per dozen \$10.00.



Souv. De Geo. Pernet



Abol

Deciduous, Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

These groups of plants are almost indispensable for continued interest in the garden or landscape during the summer months. Most of them bloom at least once during the growing season, and many of them bloom for an indefinite length of time. A number of varieties may be selected from the list that will produce a succession of flowers from the earliest spring to late fall, filling in the year with color and fragrance. Prices on large specimen plants quoted on application.



Red Leafed Barberry

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus*). Rose of Sharon. Beautiful, double flowers in color varieties of rosy-red, pink or purple. Produced in profusion from about the middle of July to September. One of the finest and showiest of the mid-summer flowering shrubs. 18 to 24 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

ANISACANTHUS. Densely growing, upright shrub with white or grayish-white branches. Tubular shaped, orange colored flowers produced in the greatest profusion during the summer until frost. 18 to 24 in., 35c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

BARBERRY, RED-LEAFED (*Berberis Thunbergii* *Atropurpurea*). The foliage of this new variety is a rich bronzy-red, changing to a vivid orange and scarlet shade in the fall months. Brilliant scarlet berries in the winter. Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.00.

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia Amabilis*). A handsome shrub from China, resembling the *Wegelia* to which it is allied. Masses of delicate pink fragrant flowers are produced on arching branches, followed by clusters of purple berries. Its hardiness and year-round beauty make it a very desirable plant. Each, 35c; 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.00.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia*). Covered with spikes of pale blue, lilac-like flowers from July till frost, the fragrance attracting many butterflies. Semi-perennial. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

CREPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia Indica*). Beautifully fringed flowers borne in large panicles from July to November. For best results cut the

tops back to a height of one to three inches above the ground after transplanting. Pink, white or watermelon red. Medium grade plants, each 25c; 10 for \$2.00. Heavy grade, 3 to 4 ft., each 35c; 10 for \$2.50.

CORALBERRY (*Symphoricarpos Vulgaris*). Indian Currant or red-fruited snowberry. A small, native shrub with slender branches covered with bright red berries in the winter. Grows well under shade or partial shade. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

DEUTZIA. Pride of Rochester. One of the best of the deutzias. Strong, upright growing, with double white blooms, the outer petals tinged with pink, flowering in May-June. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. Heavy grade, 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$2.50.

DOGWOOD, WHITE FLOWERING. (*Cornus Florida*). Very attractive symmetrical small tree or large shrub covered in early spring with single white flowers. Foliage turns brilliant rich crimson in the fall. Grows 5 to 8 feet at maturity. Thrives in sun or shade 12 to 18 in., 25c; 18 to 24 in., 35c.

DOGWOOD, RED-OSIER (*Cornus Stolonifera*). Produces beautiful white flowers. In winter the young shoots turn to a blood-red color. 12 to 18 in., 25c; 18 to 24 in., 35c.

FLOWERING ALMOND (*Amygdalus*). Double-flowering. A small upright shrub whose branches are literally covered their entire length in earliest spring, before the leaves appear, with blooms like small roses. 18 to 24 in., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.



Butterfly Bush



Forsythia Golden Bell

FLOWERING CRAB (*Malus Ioensis Plena*). Bechtel's Flowering Crab. A beautiful small tree that will attain an ultimate height of 10 feet. Beautiful, double, pink blossoms borne in large quantities in the spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

FLOWERING PEACH (*Amygdalus Persica*). A small tree rarely attaining a height of over 10 feet. Twigs literally covered with rather large, double flowers, rendering the tree showy and attractive for a great distance. Two colors, double red or double white. 18 to 24 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 10 for \$2.50. 3 to 4 ft., 40c; 10 for \$3.50.

FLOWERING QUINCE (*Cydonia Japonica*). Known as Japanese Quince or Japonica. One of the earliest heralds of spring. Dainty, single-red blossoms literally covering the branches before the leaves appear. 12 to 18 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 18 to 24 in., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

FLOWERING WILLOW (*Chilopsis Linearis*). A small tree or large shrub, native of Southwest Texas, but seems to grow satisfactorily anywhere and under almost any condition. Tubular shaped, purple flowers during the summer months. 2 to 3 ft., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 3 to 4 ft., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

FORSYTHIA, OR GOLDEN BELL (*Forsythia*). Bright, golden yellow flowers produced in great profusion in the spring. We have three varieties: Fortunei, the most upright growing; Intermedia, with slender, arching branches and Suspensa, a graceful, drooping type. 18 to 24 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 24 to 36 in., 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

GOLDEN ELDER (*Sambucus Aurea*). A hardy, strong growing shrub with white flowers and very showy, bright yellow foliage; often used in planting for color effect. 35c each; 10 for \$2.50.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*). Bush honeysuckle. Upright growing shrubs with fragrant flowers followed by clusters of berries. Two varieties, as follows:

Lonicera Morrowi. White flowers in the spring followed by bright red berries. Wide spreading

branches but may be trimmed or pruned to compact shrub or used as hedge. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

Lonicera Maackii. Large, light green foliage. White flowers followed by bright red berries in the fall, literally covering the branches. Ultimate height and spread about 8 ft. 18 to 24 in., 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$3.00. 4 to 5 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.00.

HYDRANGEA PANTICULATA GRANDIFLORA. (Hardy Hydrangea). Round heads of creamy-white flowers, turning in the late summer to pink, blooming from July to October. Ultimate height 4 to 6 feet. 18 to 24 in., 35c; 10 for \$3.00. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 10 for \$4.00.

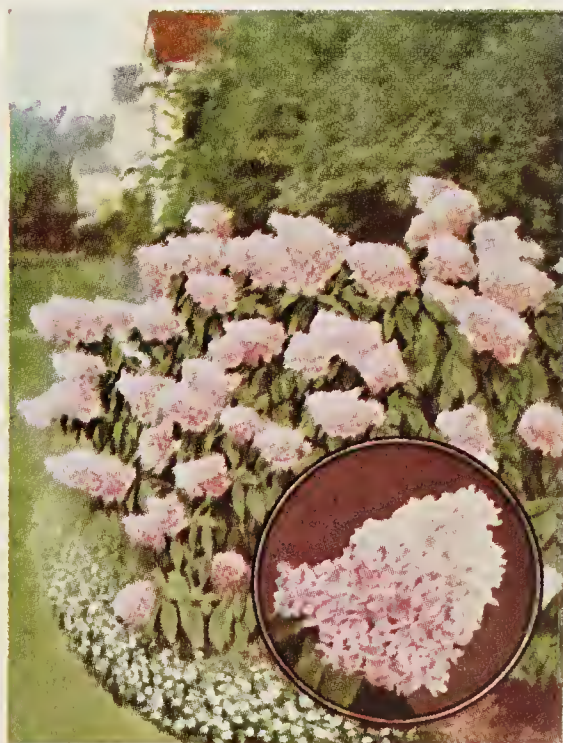
LANTANA, HARDY (*Lantana Camara*). Low growing perennial-like shrub; aromatic foliage; a profusion of bright yellow flowers in clusters which change to orange-red all through the summer months until late fall. 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

LILAC (*Syringa Vulgaris*). A well known old garden favorite. Clusters of purple flowers in the spring and occasionally in the fall months. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA (Chinese Pink Magnolia). A hardy variety of deciduous Magnolias, with beautiful cup shaped, pink blooms, 3 to 5 inches in diameter, which appear in the spring before its large glossy leaves put out. A beautiful, medium size tree for the lawn, which will attract a great deal of attention when in bloom. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus Grandiflorus*). Upright growth, large, white single flowers. Ultimate height about 8 to 10 feet. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 10 for \$2.50.

PHILADELPHIA (*Virginal*). Flowers 2 inches in diameter that completely cover the branches in May and early June. Slightly fragrant. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 10 for \$2.50.



Hydrangea

POMEGRANATE (*Punica Granatum*). Blooms are very double, bright red, heavy dark green, leathery foliage. A desirable shrub for banking in groups or as single specimen. 18 to 24 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

PURPLE LEAF PLUM (*Prunus Cerasifera* Pissardi). Purple foliage with bluish pink flowers in the spring. 2 to 3 ft., 40c; 10 for \$3.50.

PUSSY WILLOWS (*Salix Discolor*). The earliest spring beauty catkin. A small tree or shrub opening flowers or catkins very conspicuous in the spring. 18 to 24 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

ROSE-ACACIA. Spreading shrub with locust-like foliage and spiny branches. Flowers in loose panicles of beautiful soft rose color. 12 to 18 in., 25c; 18 to 24 in., 35c.

SMOKE TREE (*Rhus Cotinoides*). A large shrub or small tree of unusual appearance. A mass of misty, purplish flowers that cover the entire bush in late spring gives it the appearance of a mass of smoke. The leaves color up in the fall. 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c each.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. A low growing shrub producing a profusion of purplish-red flowers from late spring to late fall. Splendid for massing, low hedges or borders. 12 to 15 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 15 to 18 in., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

SPIREA BILLARDI ALBA. An upright, narrow growing, thick shrub with spikes or panicles of white flowers from late spring until frost. Will reach a height of 5 to 6 feet. 18 to 24 in. plants, 25c each; 2 ft., 35c each.

SPIREA THUNBERGI. Forms a dense, low

feathery bush which will ultimately reach a height of 3 to 5 feet. Star like flowers in profusion in the early spring gives the plant an appearance of a mass of snow. Narrow, dense, light-green foliage which colors beautifully in the fall. 15 to 18 inch plants, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00; per 100 \$15.00.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI. Single, white flowers produced in great profusion in the spring on long curving branches, that suggest a fountain of snow. Fine for banking and screens. 12 to 18 in. 20c; 10 for \$1.80; per 100 \$12.50. Heavy plants, 2 to 3 ft., 30c; 10 for \$2.50; per 100 \$17.50.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA PLENA. Double Spirea. Flowers are pure white, very double and produced freely in the spring. A splendid shrub for specimen or in masses. 18 to 24 in., 20c; 10 for \$1.80. 2 to 3 ft., 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

TAMARIX. A hardy shrub of upright, spreading growth. The foliage is light and feathery and in the early summer the plant is covered with clouds of small pink flowers presenting a very beautiful appearance. Easily grown in almost any soil. 3 to 4 ft., 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

VITEX AGNUS CASTUS (Chaste Tree). A large shrub with star-shaped grayish-green leaves. It flourishes through the hot summer months and produces a profusion of beautiful blue or lavender flowers in long spikes. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

WEGELIA ROSEA. In the spring the branches are covered with a profusion of rose-pink trumpet shaped flowers. Handsome foliage and vigorous growth. 12 to 18 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 18 to 24 in., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

Erwin's Vines and Climbers



Clematis

With their variance in color, their beauty of foliage and blossom, their grace wherever used, vines provide the finishing touch to any planting. For shade, grace or flowers, let them ramble in their plentitude.

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA (Virgin bower). A thrifty grower. Dense foliage. Excellent for trellis work. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*). Clings to masonry and grows to a great height, covering the walls with its familiar green leaves. Excellent for ground cover on the north side of buildings, and in semi-shade. Pot plants, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Japonica Halliana*). Dark green, dense foliage, almost an evergreen with fragrant white flowers changing to yellow. Two year plants, light, 15c each; heavy grade, 25c each.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Sempervirens*). The blossoms are bright scarlet, trumpet shaped and very showy. Two year plants, 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

TRUMPET VINES (*Bignonia Radicans*). A native, hardy, strong climbing vine, with trumpet shaped, scarlet flowers in the summer. Two year plants, 25c each.

QUEEN'S WREATH (*Antigonon leptopus*). A strong growing, perennial vine producing sprays of glowing pink flowers in the summer and fall. The bulbs need some protection from cold in this latitude. Three year old bulbs, 25c each.

WISTERIA (*Wisteria Sinensis*). A woody vine with clinging and twisting habits, suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Purple blooms in long racemes. Two year plants, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

Erwin's Shade and Ornamental Trees

Shade trees not only add beauty and comfort, but perform a real service to mankind. Most property owners realize that a few dollars invested in trees add immeasurably to the cash value of the place and there is a strong tendency to improve residential districts with street and group plantings long before the property is offered for sale. Trees planted on the home grounds should be placed with reference to the character and location of the buildings, allowing plenty of room for them to grow naturally, and to screen unsightly views and buildings where possible.

AMERICAN ELMS (*Ulmus Americana*). A tall and stately tree with spreading top, combining great strength with peculiar grace. It reaches a large size and is long lived. An ideal tree for the lawn or roadside planting. 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 6 to 8 ft., 60c each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each.

ASH (*Fraxinus*). Two varieties, white or green. Tree of graceful shape reaching an ultimate height of 40 feet or more; light gray bark and attractive foliage. 5 to 6 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$2.50. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.00. 8 to 10 ft., 75c each; 10 for \$6.00.

CHINESE ELMS (*Ulmus Pumila*). A rapid growing tree with slender branches. One of the first trees to leaf out in the spring and the last to shed its leaves in the fall. It is very hardy and its resistance to drought and extremes of temperature render it an especially valuable tree for most localities. 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$2.00. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$3.50. 8 to 10 ft., 75c each; 10 for \$7.00. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00 each.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis Occidentalis*). Light green glossy, pointed leaves; the branches spread horizontally, forming a wide, elm shaped head; vigorous, hardy and healthy, thriving in almost any soil. 4 to 5 ft., 35c; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each.

MIMOSA OR SILK TREE (*Albizia Julibrissin*). A medium size, rapidly growing tree with spreading branches and a low, flat top head; long leaves consisting of numerous small pinnate leaves which close after dark. Produces large, pink, silky flowers during the summer months. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; 4 to 6 ft., 75c each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each.

PERSIMMONS (Japanese). Large broad, shining green foliage. Produces quantities of large golden fruit with delicious flavor after they are frozen. We have both the seed and seedless varieties. Grafted to insure true type. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

POPLAR, Bolleana (*Silver leaved*). Useful in breaking the monotony of lower, round top trees. Will quickly grow to a tall spire. Its leaves are glossy green, silvery beneath, creating an attractive flashing effect when stirred by the wind. Useful as landscape material against blank walls. 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

POPLARS, Lombardy (*Populus Nigra*). A tall, shaft-like tree well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form. Very ornamental when planted as specimen along drives or in clumps. Makes a thick, tall hedge or screen when planted close together. 4 to 6 ft., 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. 6 to 8 ft., 40c each; 10 for \$3.60. 8 to 10 ft., 75c each; 10 for \$6.50. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25 each; 10 for \$10.00.

POPLAR, New Chinese (*Simoni*). Similar in growth to the Lombardy but with thick dark leaves and light, smoother bark. Handsome and very pleasing in effect. 4 to 6 ft., 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. 6 to 8 ft., 40c each; 10 for \$3.60. 8 to 10 ft., 75c each; 10 for \$6.50.

RED BUD (*Cercis Canadensis*). A small tree, branching irregularly, more or less spreading in habit, with smooth heart-shaped leaves. Branches are covered their whole length with small pink

flowers, in the early spring before the leaves appear. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$3.00. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.50. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; 10 for \$6.50.

SYCAMORE, American (*Platanus Occidentalis*). An erect, beautifully shaped tree which grows rapidly to the largest size. Fine for street planting and one of the most popular and desirable shade trees for this section. Large sizes quoted on application. 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$4.00. 6 to 8 ft., 80c each; 10 for \$6.50. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$8.00.

TEXAS UMBRELLA (*Melia Umbraculiformia*). A distinct and valuable form of the Chinaberry. The branches start very much like the stays of an umbrella and form a dense round head. The foliage is very dense with a dark green color and the tree is unique and highly ornamental in appearance. Fragrant lilac-colored flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.00. 4 to 5 ft., 65c each; 10 for \$6.00.

WEeping WILLOWS (*Salix Babylonica*). Rapid growing and very effective. Tall spreading with long, drooping green branches and narrow, dark green leaves. Prefers a moist location. 4 to 5 ft., 40c each; 10 for \$3.50. 5 to 6 ft., 65c each; 10 for \$6.00. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00.

WEeping WILLOW (*Salix Vitellina*). Russian Golden. Similar in growth to the Babylonica but with golden bark. 4 to 5 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.00. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; 10 for \$6.50. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00.



Lombardy Poplar

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. An evergreen shrub that has the additional merit of blooming freely throughout the growing season. The leaves are, at first, a shiny, bright green, turning to a darker, metallic green in the winter. Tubular shaped flowers, white within and tinged with pink outside. We dig and ship these bare-rooted but the larger sizes may be had B & B if desired at 20c per plant extra. The former should be cut back about one-half when planting. 12 to 18 in., 35c; 18 to 24 in., 50c; 24 to 30 in., 75c; 30 to 36 in., \$1.00.

BOXWOOD (*Buxus Arborescens*). True-tree boxwood. Leaves are small, round and glossy green. Of very slow growth and useful for tubs, boxes, low hedges or other situations requiring a slow growing plant. May be sheared to any desired shape. 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; 18 to 24 in., \$2.00.

CAPE JASMINE (*Gardenia Florida*, or *G. Grandiflora*). Dark green waxy leaves intensely fragrant, double or semi-double white flowers. Extensively cultivated in the South but needs protection from cold. 12 to 15 in., 50c; 15 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 30 in., (heavy) \$1.25.

CHERRY LAUREL (*Laurocerasus Caroliniana*). Also known as Southern Laurel. Broad glossy leaves which remain bright at all seasons. Upright growth, pyramidal in outline and attains a height of 18 to 20 feet. May be trimmed or sheared to any desired height, shape or size. Our stock is densely branched, having been sheared several times. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50.

ELEAGNUS. A broad, spreading shrub with the top of the leaves dark green, and the inner or lower side silvery green. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50; 30 to 36 in., \$2.00.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA. A compact growing, upright plant with glossy, dark green foliage. May be trained on walls or fences and is also desirable as a single specimen in foundation plantings, groups or hedges. Will grow in shade and may be sheared in any desired shape or size. Dug and shipped bare-rooted. B & B if desired at 20c each extra. 12 to 18 in., 35c; 18 to 24 in., 50c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00; 30 to 36 in., \$1.25.

EUONYMUS SIEBOLDI. A rapid growing variety, long pointed, bright green leaves on slender drooping branches. Bears yellow flowers followed by red fruit. Dug with bare roots. For B & B add 20c. 12 to 18 in., 35c; 18 to 24 in., 50c.

JASMINE. We offer the following three varieties at prices indicated below:

J. FLORIDUM. Everblooming Jasmine. Golden yellow flowers, borne in clusters throughout the growing season.

J. NUDIFLORUM. (Winter Jasmine). Almost an evergreen. Leaves and stem bright green; flowers small, golden yellow and produced in profusion in very early spring.

J. HUMILE. Profusion of golden-yellow flowers in the spring. Strong, rank growing plant. Prices are quoted for clumps of bare rooted plants. For B & B plants add 20c each. 12 to 18 in., 35c; 18 to 24 in., 60c; 24 to 30 in., 85c; 30 to 36 in., \$1.00; 36 to 42 in., \$1.25.

LAVENDER. (*Lavandula Vera*). A low, many stemmed plant averaging one to two feet in height with a spread or diameter about equal to the height. 6 to 9 in., 35c; 9 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 65c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.00.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM. (California Privet). A handsome upright growing plant with thick, glossy foliage. 12 to 18 in., 4c; 18 to 24 in., 5c each, \$4.00 per 100; 24 to 36 in., 7c each, \$5.00 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE. (Amoor River Privet, South). One of the most popular hedge plants grown. A strong growing plant, spreading in



Erwin's Broadleafed Evergreens

The popularity of evergreens as ornamental trees and shrubs has grown so much that no planting improvement is considered complete without some of the many varieties grown in this climate. In winter or summer they bring to us the freshness of the great outdoors and their evergreen foliage always strikes a welcome chord that bespeaks the hospitality and refinement of the owners. Unless otherwise indicated they are dug and shipped as grown in cans or balled and burlapped. Prices on large specimen plants quoted on application.

habit, but may be sheared in any desired shape. Suitable for hedges, screens, borders or groups and is hardy as far north as Kentucky. Our plants are the seedling type, small leaved and densely branched, slower growth and a much handsomer plant than the big-leaved, more open plants. Bare-root plants only. 12 to 18 in., 5c each; \$4.00 per 100. 18 to 24 in., 6c each; \$5.00 per 100. 24 to 36 in., 8c each; \$6.00 per 100. 36 to 48 in., 10c each; \$7.00 per 100.

LODENSE PRIVET. (*Ligustrum Nanum Compactum*). Dwarf, densely growing privet suitable for edging, sheared specimen in urns or miniature hedges. Very popular. Light grade hedge plants 25c each; per 100 \$12.50. Thick, compact plants 50c each, B & B; per 100 \$40.00.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA. A strong upright growing broadleafed variety, with dark green, glossy foliage. White flowers in panicles followed by purple or black berries. Bare root plants. For B & B plants add 25c each. 24 to 36 in., 35c; 36 to 48 in., 50c; 48 to 60 in., 75c.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM. Wax leaved Ligustrum. A broad-leaved evergreen shrub of thick, compact growth with heavy, waxy, dark-green foliage. Inconspicuous flowers followed by black or purple berries. Very popular. 8 to 12 in., 35c; 12 to 18 in., 60c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 30 in., \$1.25; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50.

LIGUSTRUM NEPALENCE. Nepal Privet. Upright growth, leaves pointed, medium size and light green. A medium size Ligustrum filling in between the very tall and the dwarf types. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.00.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Beautiful, large dark green, glossy leaves and one of the handsomest of the Southern evergreen trees. Very conspicuous, large,

heavy white flowers in the late spring and early summer months. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 24 to 36 in., \$1.50; 36 to 48 in., \$2.00.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. (Pink or Chinese Magnolia). See page 13.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM. (Oregon Holly Grape). An attractive evergreen plant, with broad, glossy, holly-like leaves and yellow flower clusters in the spring. New growth has tints of red and yellow. Does best in protected situations and away from the full sun. 9 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS. (True Myrtle). Compact, rather small leaves with beautiful lacy flowers in the early summer. 12 to 15 in., 35c; 15 to 18 in., 50c; 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50.

NANDINA DOMESTICA. (Heavenly Bamboo). A most popular plant from Japanese gardens. The new growth is red, turning green at maturity and changing to its bold, orange-red color in the fall and winter months. Spikes of inconspicuous flowers followed by clusters of bright red berries in the fall. 8 to 10 in., 35c; 10 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA. A large evergreen shrub or small tree. New growth is a beautiful shade of red, changing to green, and again becomes conspicuous by assuming a red shade in the fall. Flowers are white, produced in large corymbs, in the spring. Deeply serrated, spiny or holly-like leaves. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 42 in., \$1.50.

POMEGRANATE. (*Punica Granatum Nana*). Dwarf evergreen Pomegranate used as greenhouse plants in the North. Bright scarlet-red flowers produced in pro-

fusion during the growing season. Fine landscape material in the South. 8 to 12 in., 35c; 12 to 15 in., 90c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.00.

PYRACANTHUS. (*P. Lalandi*). Burning bush or Hawthorn. Upright growing, thickly branched, medium sized foliage and produces inconspicuous flowers followed by an abundance of orange-red berries through the fall and winter months. 12 to 18 in., 50c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.50; 36 to 42 in., \$2.00.

PYRACANTHUS. (*P. Yunnanensis*). Yunnanese Firethorn. A broad spreading type of evergreen hawthorn with an abundance of beautiful coral-red berries in the fall. 12 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 36 in., \$2.00.

ROSEMARY. (*Rosemaria Officinalis*). A handsome low spreading evergreen shrub with many stemmed, gray green foliage. Small spikes of blue flowers in the spring. Diameter or spread is about equal to their height. 6 to 10 in., 35c; 10 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 65c; 15 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 21 in., \$1.00; 21 to 24 in., \$1.25.

SANTOLINA. (*Lavender Cotton*). A low, spreading, many-stemmed evergreen, silvery colored foliage. Useful in rock gardens or as border plants. Pot plant, 15c. 6 to 10 in., 35c; 10 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 65c.

YAUPON. (*Ilex Vomitoria*). A valuable shrub as a substitute for Boxwood. Compact in form with dark green, glossy leaves. Stands shearing well. 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.25; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00.

Arborvitae

BERCKMANN'S DWARF GOLDEN. (*T. Orientalis Aurea Nana*). Of dwarf habit, compact and symmetrical, conical outline, almost globular. New growth is bright golden and holds its yellow color throughout the season. The plants we offer are the genuine, pure strain of fine coloring and form. Ultimate height about 7 feet. 12 to 15 in., 50c; 15 to 18 in., 65c; 18 to 21 in., 75c; 21 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 30 in., \$1.25; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50; 36 to 48 in., \$2.00.



Berckmann's Golden

Live with Erwin's Evergreens the Year 'Round



Bonita

BAKER'S PYRAMIDAL. (*Thuya Orientalis Bakeri*). A tall, compact pyramidal type, broad at the base and tapering gradually to the top. Bright green in color, vigorous growth and distinctive appearance. 15 to 18 in., 35c; 18 to 24 in., 50c; 24 to 30 in., 75c; 30 to 36 in., \$1.00; 36 to 42 in., \$1.25; 42 to 48 in., \$1.50.

BEVERLEY'S GOLDEN COLUMN. (*T. Orientalis Beverlyensis*). It forms a tall, stately column, the pronounced golden color being retained all during the year. Rather rapid growth. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.00; 36 to 48 in., \$1.25; 48 to 60 in., \$1.50.

BLUE GREEN. (*T. Orientalis Blue Green*). A broad, compact type of *Thuya Texana Glauca*, of medium height, globular shaped, blue green feathery foliage. 15 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.50.

BONITA. (*Thuya Orientalis Bonita*). The most perfectly globe-shaped *Arborvitae* ever grown. Of dark green foliage which does not burn and is well adapted to urns. Also very desirable in formal gardens and other locations where a dwarf slow-growing plant is needed. Ultimate height and diameter about 5 feet. 10 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 65c; 15 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.50.

COMPACT. (*Thuya Orientalis Compacta*). A broad, low pyramidal form of Chinese *Arborvitae* with dense bright green foliage. One of the best medium height. 15 to 18 in., 65c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 30 in., \$1.25; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50.

GOLDSPIRE. (*Thuya Orientalis Aurea Conspicua*). The best golden, pyramidal type yet introduced. Broad base, tall and erect with intense golden foliage. Very hardy and popular. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.00; 36 to 48 in., \$1.25; 48 to 60 in., \$1.50.

JAPANESE THREADLEAFED ARBORVITAE. (*Thuya Orientalis Filiformis Stricta*). Broad at base, tapering toward top. Leaves long and stringy-like threads of light green color; branches and leaves droop gracefully. Very hardy and unusual in appearance. 12 to 15 in., \$1.50; 15 to 18 in., \$2.00; 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

MAYHEW'S GOLDEN. (*Thuya Orientalis Daly Nana*). A dwarf, compact, golden globe shaped *arborvitae*. 12 to 18 in., 65c; 18 to 21 in., 75c; 21 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.50.

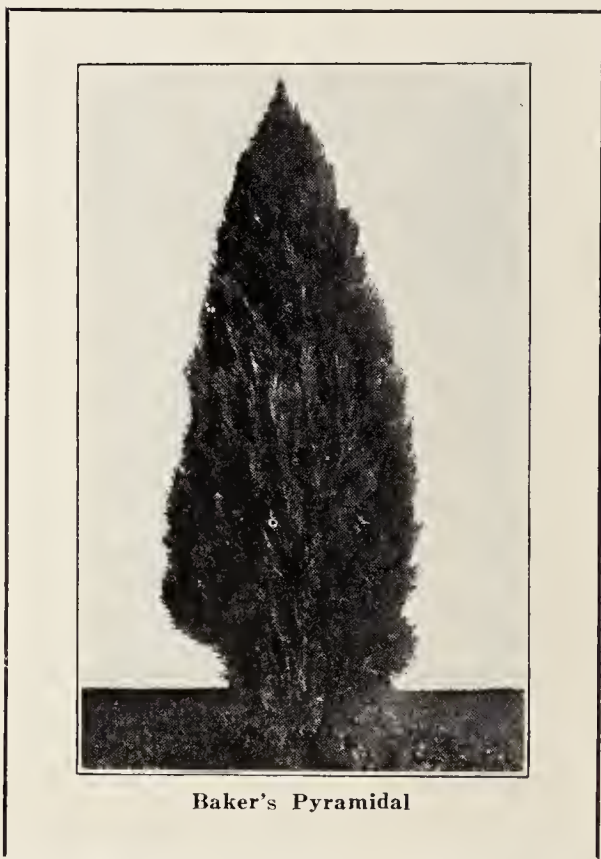
MELDENSIS. (*Thuya Orientalis Meldensis*). A beautiful, compact, medium sized conical shaped *arborvitae* with soft bright green foliage all through the year. 15 to 18 in., 50c; 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00.

RAMSEY'S HYBRID. (*Thuya Orientalis Ramseyi*). A fast growing evergreen of very beautiful type when matured. Dark green foliage, rather thin in the young plants, but improves with age. Growth is upright and erect in form and stands heat and drouth as well as cold. Ultimate height about 20 feet. 24 to 36 in., \$1.00; 36 to 48 in., \$1.25; 48 to 60 in., \$1.50; 60 to 72 in., \$2.00.

ROLLIN'S GOLDEN. (*Thuya Orientalis Elegantisima*). A golden pyramidal form, broad at the base and tapering gradually to the top. New golden growth gradually changes to bronze. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.00; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50; 48 to 60 in., \$2.00.

ROSEDALE (*Thuya Orientalis Rosedale*). A beautiful, compact plant of globe or conical outline with dense, feathery, bluish colored foliage. A rapid grower and very valuable for quick effects. 12 to 15 in., 50c; 15 to 18 in., 65c; 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00.

TEXANA GLAUCA (*Thuya Orientalis Texana Glauca*). Rather coarse foliage of bright, silvery blue color. Growth is tall and upright, rather open, pyramidal form. 24 to 36 in., 60c; 36 to 48 in., \$1.00; 48 to 60 in., \$1.25; 60 to 72 in., \$1.50.



Baker's Pyramidal

Erwin's Evergreens Will Make Your Yard an Outdoor Living Room



Arizona Cypress

ARIZONA (*Cupressus Arizona*). A beautiful evergreen tree of upright, pyramidal habit of growth. Types vary from green to light silvery blue color. Native of the mountains of Arizona and New Mexico. A very rapid growing, hardy and desirable tree. Large size trees are hard to transplant successfully. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00; 30 to 36 in., \$1.35; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50.

ITALIAN (*Cupressus Sempervirens Fastigiata*). **Royal Italian Cypress.** A tall, slender evergreen with erect, compact branches giving it a shaft-like appearance. Valuable for formal effects and we can match the plants in size and looks, in any quantities, if desired. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50;

FROM ARKANSAS

Helena, Ark., March 10, 1935.

Enclosed check to cover express and for rose bushes . . . and for the first time that I have ordered rose bushes that I could say I am delighted and greatly pleased with the wonderful stock I received and at your prices. I hope to build up a nice little business for you here and that you will receive many, many more orders. Mr. Edwards was greatly pleased with his, also.

I am anxious to receive the following order as soon as possible, for which I am enclosing a check. . . .

Yours very truly,

48 to 60 in., \$1.80; 60 to 72 in., \$2.50; 5 to 7 ft., \$3.50.

HORIZONTAL (*Cup. Sempervirens Horizontalis*). A fast growing evergreen with horizontal or spreading branches from an erect straight trunk. Very desirable as specimen trees in an open lawn. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50; 48 to 60 in., \$1.80.

CEDRUS DEODARA (True Himalaya or Indian Cedar). Silvery blue color, horizontal branches, pyramidal form. Considered the most handsome of the large growing specimen conifers. Ultimate height approximately 60 feet. Deodara is a Hindu word meaning "Tree of the gods". 12 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50; 30 to 36 in., \$1.75; 36 to 42 in., \$2.25; 42 to 48 in., \$3.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$7.50.

CEDRUS LIBANI (Cedar of Lebanon). Light green to blue foliage. Shorter, stiffer leaves than the Deodara. Conical shaped outline with wide-spreading branches. Very picturesque and of peculiar interest for its Scriptural and historical associations. 24 to 30 inches, \$1.50; 30 to 36 in., \$1.75; 36 to 42 in., \$2.25; 42 to 48 in., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$7.50.

INCENSE CEDAR (*Libocedrus Decurrens*). 25 to 50 ft. A native of the California mountains and one of our finest evergreen trees. Makes a tall, pyramidal or columnar tree with deep green lustrous foliage. 18 to 24 in., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.



Italian Cypress



Erwin's Junipers

The family of plants listed under the botanical groups of *Juniperus* are long lived and comprise the most varied and useful of the evergreens. They range from ground creepers to large, upright, majestic trees, and succeed in all parts of the country under the most trying climatic conditions.

ANDORRA JUNIPER (*J. Communis Plumosa*).

A low, spreading Juniper of recent introduction and still rare in nurseries. In spring and summer it is a rich, bright green but during cold weather it takes on an unusually attractive color of rich, purple-bronze. Seldom raises its branches over 18 inches above the ground and should be planted in the sun. 12 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50.

CANNART REDCEDAR (*J. Virginiana Cannarti*).

One of the leading varieties of Redcedars, of upright pyramidal growth, with deep green, heavily tufted foliage. May be sheared or trimmed in any desired size or shape but, if natural growth is permitted, it will reach an ultimate height of 15 to 20 feet. Our plants are grafted to insure true type. 12 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$1.75; 30 to 36 in., \$2.00.

GLOBE JUNIPER (*Jun. Chinensis Globosa Compacta*). A dwarf, compact type of Juniper having only scale-like leaves, which are dark green. Ultimate height approximately 4 feet. Equally satisfactory in both the North and South and is desirable where a dwarf or slow growing tree is needed. 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00.

GOLD TIP REDCEDAR (*J. Virginiana Elegantissima*).

A rather broad and bushy tree with slightly drooping foliage. The new growth is a striking color of rich, creamy golden tips, gradually darkening to green as the season advances and has the characteristic soft, lacy Juniper foliage, easily trimmed. Beautiful in combination with almost any other variety. Ultimate height 10 to 15 feet. Plants are grafted to insure true type. 12 to 18 in., \$1.25; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 36 in., \$2.50; 36 to 42 in., \$3.50.

IRISH JUNIPER (*J. Hibernica*).

A medium sized tree with glaucous, prickly foliage, rather slender outline, reaching an ultimate height of 6 to 10 feet. 12 to 18 in., 50c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 48 in., \$2.00.

KOSTER JUNIPER (*J. Virginiana Kosteri*).

A semi-dwarf, naturally spreading tree with dense, light green to bluish foliage resembling in outline the Pfizer Juniper. Ultimate height seldom over two to three feet. The measurements are quoted on the spread or diameter of the top of the plant. 15 to 18 in., 65c; 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50; 36 to 42 in., \$2.00.

PFITZER'S JUNIPER (*J. Chinensis Pfitzeriana*).

Probably the most useful and popular of the low growing or spreading type of junipers in cultivation. Well adapted to terrace, foundation or corner plantings or for any purpose where a low growing plant is desired. Thrives in full sun or in shady places and seems equally at home in the North or South. Measurements are taken of the spread or diameter of the tops. 15 to 18 in., 65c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.35; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50; 30 to 36 in., \$2.00; 36 to 42 in., \$2.50; 42 to 48 in., \$3.50.

REDCEDAR (*J. Virginiana*). One of the oldest,

best known and most popular of the evergreens. Those we offer are the Platte River type generally rated among nurserymen as being the most symmetrical and handsome of the many varieties. The natural growth is pyramidal in form but they may be trimmed or sheared to any desired shape or size. Prices quoted on request on larger sizes up to 12 feet. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50; 48 to 60 in., \$2.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

SHEARED REDCEDAR (*Jun. Virginiana*). Same

description as Redcedar, but sheared in dense formal pyramidal shapes. We also have these in large sizes up to 12 feet sheared in several formal types. If interested in these for immediate landscape effects, write for special prices and description. All types easily kept in shape by shearing once or twice each year. 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 48 in., \$1.75; 48 to 60 in., \$2.00; 60 to 72 in., \$3.00.

REEVES JUNIPER (*J. Sylvestris* or *J. Chi.*

Femina). An upright, loosely pyramidal tree with uniquely spreading branches, foliage rather feathery, light green needle-like foliage. Also (*J. Chinensis Masculula*). Masculine. Very similar to the Reeves or Femina type described above but with branches straighter and more upright, more compact and with beautiful blue-green foliage. Either variety at the following prices: 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$1.75; 30 to 36 in., \$2.00; 36 to 48 in., \$2.50.

SAVIN JUNIPER (*J. Sabina*). A low many

branched shrub, sometimes growing to a height of four feet. Its branches are spreading, dense and well clothed with dark green foliage. Desirable as a low tree in foundation planting or borders. Measurements are the spread or diameter. 10 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 60c; 15 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.50.

SHORE JUNIPER (*J. Conferta*). A low prostrate

Juniper with slender, spreading branchlets. A very rapid growing plant with willow green foliage. Desirable for seaside planting, but does well in the interior, particularly adapted to sandy soils. Measurements are the spread or diameter. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50; 30 to 36 in., \$1.75; 36 to 42 in., \$2.50.

SILVER OR BLUE**REDCEDAR** (*J.*

Virginiana Glauca). The young growth is silvery-white which changes to a beautiful soft light blue as the

season progresses. It grows well over a wide range of weather conditions and is one of the few evergreens that do well in all parts of the country. Our stock is grafted to insure true type. 12 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$1.75; 30 to 36 in., \$2.00; 36 to 42 in., \$2.25; 42 to 48 in., \$2.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50.

SPINY GREEK JUNIPER (*J. Excelsa Stricta*).

This beautiful variety forms a dense conical head, tapering gradually from the ground to a sharp terminal point with silvery glaucous colored foliage. The growth is slow so that the tree is well adapted for foundation plantings, rock gardens and other situations where small or dwarf trees are required. 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.25; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00; 30 to 36 in., \$3.00.

TAMARIX LEAVED JUNIPER (*J. Sabina*

Tamariscifolia). One of the best creeping varieties, forming a dense carpet of soft, gray-green foliage that does not change its color. The growth is vigorous and the plants attain a spread of 6 or 7 feet with an ultimate height of 12 to 18 inches. Measurements are for the spread or diameter. 12 to 18 in., \$1.35; 18 to 21 in., \$1.50; 21 to 24 in., \$2.00; 24 to 30 in., \$3.00.

TRAILING CHINESE JUNIPER (*J. Japonica*

Procumbens). The best of the prostrate creeping Junipers seldom exceeding 8 to 12 inches in height. Blue green foliage. An excellent plant for the rock garden, along walks or stepping stones. Extremely hardy. Measurements are for spread or diameter. 12 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; 24 to 30 in., \$2.50; 30 to 36 in., \$4.00.

WAUKEGAN JUNIPER (*J. Horizontalis Doug-*

lasi). An interesting creeping Juniper. Growth is low and compact, making a dense mat or soft blue color in the spring and summer, changing to a rich purple color in the fall and winter months. Measurements are for spread or diameter. 12 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 24 to 30 in., \$1.75; 30 to 36 in., \$2.50.

WHITE, OR CREAM VARIEGATED JUNIPER.

(*J. Chinensis Albovariegata*). A dwarf, slow growing conical shaped juniper with dense foliage. The new growth comes out with white or creamy-white tips, a very interesting and beautiful growth. Suitable for rock gardens, corner or foundation plantings requiring a medium sized tree. 12 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$1.75; 30 to 36 in., \$2.00.



Juniper Pfitzer

Bamboos, Ornamental Grasses and Yuccas

The use of this class of plants is almost indispensable as landscape material around Spanish types of houses, rock gardens, etc., and they are ornamental wherever used. They are easy to transplant and thrive under adverse conditions but will respond readily to cultivation. Plant in good soil at about the same depth as they were growing in the nursery row, using plenty of water to soak the dirt around their roots. Tramp firmly around them and afterwards pull up loose dirt to prevent excessive evaporation as with any other plant.

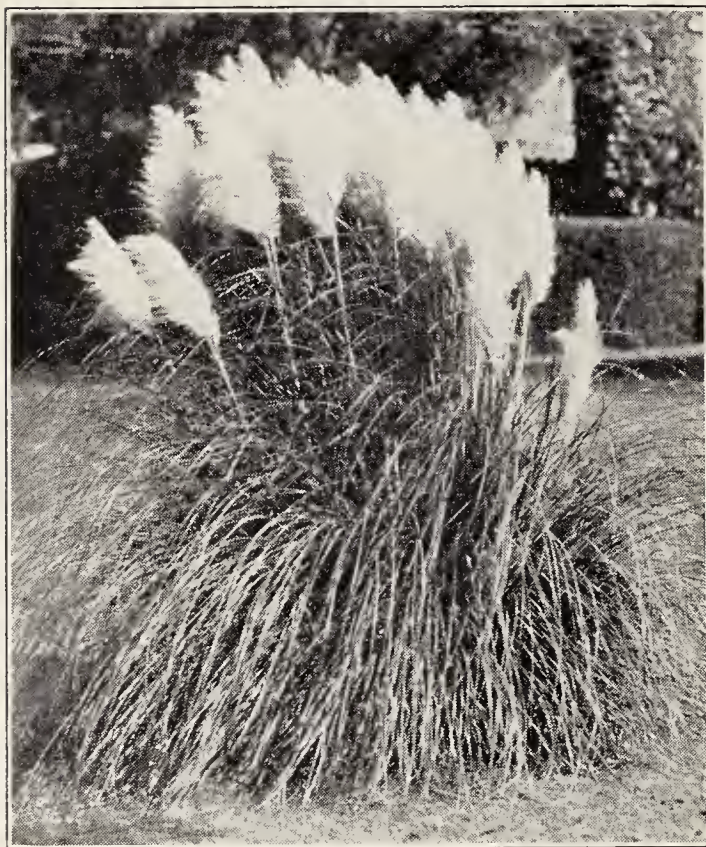
BAMBOOS—GRASSES

BAMBUSA FALCATA. Dwarf bamboo with fine fern like leaves. It grows in clumps and reaches a height of ten to twelve feet. Stands shearing so well that it makes a fine hedge plant. Divisions, 50c; 6 in clump, \$1.00; 9 in clump, \$1.25.

BAMBUSA VERTICILLATA. The canes of this bamboo are marked with longitudinal stripes of green and yellow. Forms a dense, compact clump growing to a height of 15 to 20 feet. Divisions, 50c; clumps, \$1.00.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Certaderia Argentes*). Silvery Pampas Grass. Has white plumes, light green foliage, and grows to a height of 6 to 8 feet. Divisions, 50c; 6 in clumps, 75c; 9 in clumps, \$1.00.

PINK PAMPAS GRASS (*Certaderia Roides Rosea*). Earlier than the white variety. The plumes are pink or lavender-pink when they first appear changing to white with age, and reach a height of 8 to 10 feet. A new and rather rare variety. Divisions, 50c; clumps, 75c; heavy clumps, \$1.50.



Pampas Grass

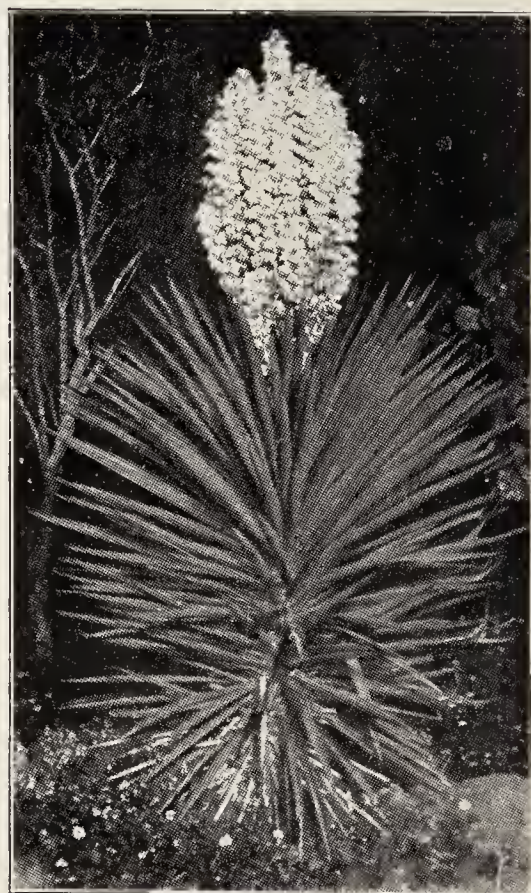
YUCCAS—SOTOL

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. The foliage is a pleasing color of green. Blossoms from a central flower stalk, four to six feet high and covered with a showy display of creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers. 2 to 3 year plants, 50c; heavy 3 to 4 year old plants, 75c.

YUCCA GLAUCA. Stiff, glaucous-green colored foliage with white bell-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 year old plants, 50c; 3 to 4 year, large plants, 75c.

YUCCA HESPERAISE PARIFLORA. Red flowering Yucca. Dwarf with narrow tongued leaves. Red flowering stems 3 to 4 feet high bearing a succession of beautifully colored red flowers. 9 to 12 inch spread, 75c; 12 to 15 inch spread, \$1.00; 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

DASYLIRION SERRATIFOLIUM. Sawtooth Sotol. Brilliant green leaves of graceful curving and twisting habits, the edges of which are regularly spaced with spines or teeth suggestive of its more common name. The immense flower stalk reaches a height of 10 to 14 feet, the upper half of which is covered with catkins of yellow blooms. 18 to 24 inch spread, B & B, 75c; 2 to 3 feet spread, B & B, \$1.25.



Yucca

Erwin's Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants

For delicacy and exquisite combinations of color there are few flowers that excel the Iris and of late years the introduction of many new varieties has made them very popular. In the culture of Iris, select a well-drained, sunny location and after the beds are prepared plant the rhizome just below the surface, spreading out the roots and packing the dirt well around them. Probably the best time to plant is in September, but they may be planted any time during the year except when in bloom or when the ground is frozen. They are hardy and easily cultivated. For best results avoid strong fertilizers and wet, soggy soils. The clumps should be dug up every 3 to 5 years and reset to avoid any root trouble. Our list includes some of the most popular and highly treasured of the named varieties. Abbreviations: "S", standards; "F", falls.



Iris

CANNAS

KING HUMBERT. Deep scarlet flowers with large bronze leaves. Very free blooming, and strong growing plant. Approximate height 5 feet.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Green foliage and deep, rich yellow flowers. Approximate height about 4 feet.

PRICES. Standard divisions, either variety or assorted, 15c each; per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

CALADIUM (Esculantum). One of the most effective tropical-like plants in cultivation. Plant where they can be watered freely. Bulbs 7 to 9 inches in circumference 25c each; per dozen, \$2.00.

TRITOMA. This is an everblooming plant which sends forth peculiar spear-shaped spikes of orange-colored flowers. Very attractive and easy to grow. Sometimes referred to as "Red Hot Fire Poker". 35c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

IRIS

AMBASSADEUR. 36 to 42 inches. S. Bronzy violet; F. velvety, carmine-purple. A fine grower and produces flowers of good substance.

ALCAZAR. Very large, broad petals. Standards lilac blue with golden bronze throat. Falls violet purple.

CAPRICE. 30 inches. S. & F. delicate purple, blending into silky lavender at the base.

LENT A. WILLIAMSON. 36 to 42 inches. S. broad, soft campanula-violet; F. very large. Ranks very high among the newer Iris.

MAGNIFICA. 36 inches S. light violet blue; F. dark reddish violet. Produces large blooms on tall stems.

MRS. NEUBRONNER. 28 inches, S. & F. rich clear, golden yellow, like giant daffodils. Deeper yellow than Aurea.

QUAKER LADY. Standards smoky lavender with yellow shadings; falls ageratum blue and old gold, stigmas yellow, yellow beard. Very odd but attractive.

DWARF IRIS

These bloom earlier than the tall Iris and are excellent in rockeries and where a low Iris is wanted.

CYANEA. Deep velvety blue.

HEIGE. Lemon yellow.

Prices on Iris, each 20c; doz. \$2.00, postpaid.



Canna—King Humbert



SCHLEY



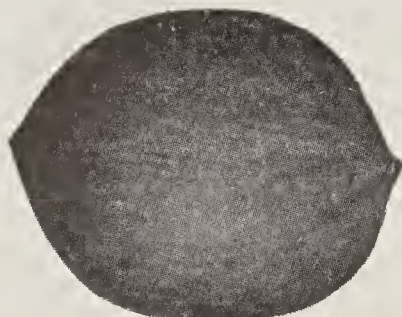
STUART



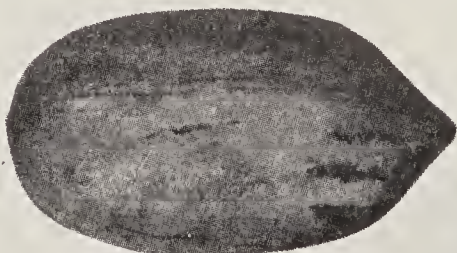
SUCCESS



MONEY MAKER



BURKETT



TEXAS PROLIFIC

Plant Erwin's Prolific Bearing Pecan Trees for Pleasure and Profit

Budded pecan trees are rapidly coming into favor as shade trees and when established they have no equal. Besides being one of the most beautiful shade trees of the South they are very long lived and bear profitable crops, paying for themselves many times over. We recommend cutting the tops back severely when transplanting, and allowing all the limbs and leaves to grow during the first season, after which they may be pruned or thinned, if necessary, in the desired shape. We offer the following standard varieties: Large trees quoted on application.

EASTERN VARIETIES

DELMAS. A very vigorous growing tree and heavy bearer, with splendid foliage, large nuts. 40 to 50 will make a pound.

MONEYMAKER. Medium size nuts with fairly plump, sweet flavored kernels. Very prolific and especially suited to planting in the northern sections of the South.

SCHLEY. A large size, very thin, pointed shell that usually fills out well. Beautiful foliage and a rapid growing pecan but rather shy bearer.

SUCCESS. Fast becoming one of the most popular varieties. Strong growing tree producing large, thin shelled nuts.

STUART. The Stuart comes nearer being suited to all sections of the country and all soils than any other variety. A large nut, fills well, medium to heavy bearer. A hardy, fast growing tree. One of the earliest ripening of all large standard pecans.

Prices on Eastern varieties:

3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$ 9.00.

4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; 10 for \$11.00.

5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 10 for \$13.50.

WESTERN VARIETIES

BURKETT. Probably the most popular of the Western varieties. The nut is rather round, medium size and fills well and the kernels have a delicious flavor. Prolific.

HALBERT. Early and prolific bearer of thin shell, medium sized nuts. Young trees inclined to be crooked but become straight with age.

SAN SABA IMPROVED. Size, medium to large; shell very thin, good cracking quality; excellent color and shape. Originated in San Saba County.

TEXAS PROLIFIC. Large size nut with medium shell. The kernels are well filled and of fine, rich flavor. Heavy producer.

WESTERN SCHLEY. Very similar to Eastern Schley except that it thrives better in the drier climate and higher altitudes of the West. A very fine nut for the West.

Prices on Western varieties:

3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 10 for \$11.00.

4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 10 for \$13.50.

Grow Your Own Fruit for Table and Market

PLUMS

AMERICA. Large yellow with red cheek; very prolific. The best commercial variety. Its delicious flavor together with its other fine qualities make it one of the most desirable of all varieties for home use as well as for shipping or selling in the local markets. Ripens in June.

ABUNDANCE (Botan). Deep pink or red; flesh yellow and sweet. One of the best and hardiest of Japanese plums. Ripens June-July.

BRUCE. Large red early plum; especially adapted to the West and Southwest.

BURBANK. Large greenish red with yellow flesh. Juicy and sweet; ripens in July.

CAIN. The fruit is beautiful in appearance, being large, heart-shaped and rich glowing red in color. The flesh is fine grained and of an unusually fine flavor.

COMPASS. Medium size, dark red fruit. Very prolific. Ripens in June.

DAMSON. Purplish black with yellow flesh. Ripens late in season.

EARLY FUNK. The earliest of all plums. The fruit is very attractive in appearance. Medium in size, light red in color. The flesh is yellow streaked with red and of good quality. Its early ripening makes it extremely profitable.

GOLD. Transparent golden yellow overspread with bright carmine blush. Ripens in June.

MAY QUEEN. Large, round; color glowing red. The flesh is firm, greenish yellow in color and of finest quality.

METHLEY. Medium size, deep red fruits, which are juicy, sweet, richly flavored and red fleshed. Ripens in early June.

OPATA. Medium sized purplish-red fruit, with greenish-yellow flesh. Trees are hardy, very prolific and bear early. One of the best of the Plum-Cherry varieties. Ripens last of June.

SIX WEEKS. One of the earliest of plums. Large, oblong, bright red with small seed and pink flesh. Ripens late May.

WILD GOOSE. Bright red, very sweet and juicy. Early.

PRICES: 2 year trees, 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; per dozen, \$3.00. 4 to 5 ft., 40c each; per dozen, \$4.00.



Six Weeks Plum

APRICOTS

MOORPARK. Pale orange; flesh orange-yellow; trees hardy and productive. 3 to 4 foot trees, 35c each; per dozen \$3.50.

NECTARINE

Smooth, waxy skin and firm white aromatic flesh. Midseason. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; per dozen \$3.50.

CHERRIES

MONTMORENCY. A well known hardy and productive sour cherry. The fruit is larger than the Early Richmond and slightly acid. Bright red; ripens June-July. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; per dozen \$5.00.



America Plum

The difference between the first cost of good trees and poor ones is slight, but when inferiority is planted there can be harvested nothing better than multiplied inferiority. The folly of planting poor stock is paid for each year, in chagrin—a hundred fold loss over the original saving. We offer you only the best, with the statement that there is no substitute for quality.

Grapes are Easily Grown—They Produce a Crop Every Year—Make Your Own Jelly



Carman Grapes

DELAWARE. The berries are red small to medium in size with thin but firm skin. Heavy compact bunches that ripen about the same time as the Concord.

GOETHE. Large, light pink berries in large clusters. Prolific, strong growing vine and an excellent table grape.

MOORE'S EARLY. A large blue-black grape similar to Concord but is sweeter and ripens a week or so earlier. Vine is strong growing and vigorous.

NIAGARA. A large, greenish white grape of excellent quality changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Thin, tough skin. Strong growing healthy vine. The standard of white grapes.

PRICES: 1 year vines 20c each; dozen \$2.00. 2 year vines 35c each; dozen \$3.00.

City Lot Collection

Requires a space of 40 to 60 ft. square.

- 1. Delicious Apple
- 1 America Plum
- 1 Arp's Beauty Peach
- 2 Mamie Ross Peach
- 2 Elberta Peach
- 1 Keiffer Pear
- 1 Moorpark Apricot
- 1 Magnolia Fig
- 2 Carman Grapes

Special
Collection
Price

\$3.35

POSTPAID

Regularly priced at \$5.80, if ordered separately.

AGAWAM. Bunches are large shouldered, berries large, reddish brown, tender and of excellent flavor. A vigorous grower and very productive.

AMERICA. Growth strong. Cluster conical, compact. Berries persistent, medium size, black; skin thin and tender; does not crack; pulp melting, juicy, rich in sugar; also rich in agreeable acid; possesses a very distinct peculiar flavor, making a good combination market and wine grape. Very prolific with long arm pruning and when pollinized by other varieties, as it does not thoroughly pollinize itself.

BRILLIANT. Growth strong. Vine endures winters anywhere up to 15 degrees below zero. Clusters large, cylindrical. Berries large, globular, light to dark red, translucent, with a thin bloom, handsome, skin thin, tender, seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet tender, melting and delicious; yields heavy crop.

CARMAN. Medium sized black grape in large compact clusters; a splendid shipping grape, excellent for the table as well as for grape juice, preserves and jelly. One of the most profitable for this section.

CONCORD. The most widely grown and most popular of all black grapes. The berries are large and borne in large clusters or bunches. The vine is hardy, vigorous and productive.



Concord Grapes

Erwin's Fig Trees are Ornamental as well as Crop Producers

Commercial fig growing is a very profitable business. There is always a good market and they bring the highest prices. We list only the best.



BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown, sweet and excellent; prolific and one of the hardiest varieties.

MAGNOLIA. Medium to large, green with pink or crimson flushed pulp. Excellent variety and very prolific. Fruits produced from July to frost.

PRICES: 18 to 24 in., 25c each; dozen, \$2.50. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; dozen, \$3.00.

BERRIES

PRICES: Root cuttings in bundles of 25 only. Per bundle, \$1.00; per 100, \$2.50; per 1000, \$15.00. Plants 10c each; \$6.50 per 100.

AUSTIN'S IMPROVED DEWBERRY. A vigorous growing vine, producing large, glossy black, juicy berries, considered the best of the dewberries in this section.

DALLAS BLACKBERRY. Early, long glossy-black fruit. Prolific.

JOHN B. DENTON BLACKBERRY. A large, sweet, glossy blackberry ripening very late after all other berries are gone in July-August. Under favorable weather conditions it continues to bloom and bear fruit for a considerable length of time, gaining for it the name of everbearing. Very strong growing and prolific.

THE YOUNGBERRY. The fruit is very large and very juicy, with a rich blended flavor that is pleasing to nearly everyone. The color so very dark red that it is nearly black and the seeds are few in number and soft. The vines are vigorous growers; trailing in habit, and should be trellised. The fruit is borne on long fruit stems that thrust it away from the vines ready to be picked, and the canes are not very

Magnolia Fig

thorny, which makes picking very easy. If you are not growing Youngberries you should, for you are missing something. It thrives well over nearly all of the United States.

Erwin's Family Orchard Collection

This collection consists of 22 fruits of the very finest varieties that are sure to please you. This is your opportunity to start a small home orchard on a real economy basis. They are sturdy and healthy, ready to grow, and bear excellent fruit.

- 1 Delicious Apple
- 1 Jonathan Apple
- 1 Keiffer Pear
- 1 Apricot
- 2 America Plums
- 2 Six Weeks Plums
- 2 Early Wheeler Peach
- 2 Mamie Ross Peach
- 2 Elberta Peach
- 2 Indian Cling Peach
- 2 Magnolia Figs
- 2 Carman Grape
- 2 Moore's Early Grape

Regularly priced at \$6.90 if ordered separately. Special collection offer

\$5.75

POSTPAID



Elberta

Peaches

ARP BEAUTY. Semi-cling. Early yellow with bright red blush. Firm, juicy and of unusually good flavor. Ripens about June 1.

AUGBERTA. Freestone. Similar to Elberta but in many respects superior. Vigorous and prolific. Ripens in August.

BARRY CLING. Large creamy-white with red blush. Ripens very early and is a profitable market variety.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Freestone. Large white with decided blush, firm flesh and delicious flavor. Ripens in August.

CARMEN. Freestone. Early, large, round with pale yellow skin; flesh white and sweet. Ripens in June.

KRUMMEL'S OCTOBER. Freestone. Late yellow type of Elberta ripening 40 to 50 days later. Excellent quality.

LEMON CLING. Yellow flesh, medium size and very prolific. Excellent for sweet pickles. Ripens in July-August.

MAMIE ROSS. Semi-cling. Large white with red cheek. Fine flavor and unsurpassed as an early table peach. Ripens in June.

MAYFLOWER. Freestone. One of the earliest peaches grown. Red when ripe. Strong growing and prolific. Ripens in May.

MINNIE STANFORD. Freestone. Large deep yellow of the finest quality. Very popular. Ripens in July.

OLD MIXON CLING. Strong growing, prolific bearer of medium size clings; white with red blush; flesh white; very popular for sweet pickles. Ripens in August.

R. E. LEE. (General Lee). Clingstone. Sure and prolific bearer; large round peach, skin creamy white mottled with red. Ripens in July.

SALWAY. Freestone. Very large creamy yellow with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, rich and sweet. Ripens in September.

SLAPPY. Freestone. Clear, golden yellow conical shaped. Ripens about July 1st.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Clingstone. One of the best late peaches. Large, oblong creamy-white peach with red cheek. Fine flavor. Ripens in October.

WHITE ENGLISH. Large, oval with a sharp apex; flesh pure white; rich, juicy and most excellent; very popular for preserving. September.

PRICES: Light trees, 2 to 3 feet, 20c each; per dozen, \$2.00. 2 year trees, 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; per dozen, \$3.00; 4 to 5 feet, 40c each; per dozen, \$3.50.

EARLY WHEELER. Clingstone. Large, beautifully clear creamy white with red blush. Sometimes listed as Red Bird Cling. It has proven very profitable as a commercial peach in all sections. Probably the best for preserves. Very early. Ripens last of May to first of June.

EARLY ELBERTA. Freestone. A splendid strain of Elberta ripening one to two weeks earlier. July first.

ELBERTA. Freestone. Large, deep yellow, splashed with crimson. A standard variety, popular and most widely known of all peaches. Trees are vigorous and productive. Ripens about July 15th.

ELBERTA CLING. Clingstone. One of the most delicious yellow clings on the market. Ripens in July.

GOVERNOR HOGG. Semi-cling. Large creamy white with blush. Juicy and highly flavored. Ripens in June.

GREENSBORO. Very early, flesh white, juicy and of good quality. Ripens early June.

HENRIETTA. Clingstone. A deep yellow, juicy cling. Ripens in September.

HILEY (Early Belle). Freestone. Yellow-white skin, deep red cheek; white, juicy flesh, medium size, prolific and a good shipper. Ripens last of June.

HOBSON'S CLING. A large creamy-white cling with red seed. Ripens in July. Finest quality, sweet, juicy flesh. Very popular wherever grown.

J. H. HALE. Freestone. Large yellow, nearly fuzzless peach overlaid with bright carmine. Firm, fine grained with delicious flavor. Ripens in July.

INDIAN CLING. Large juicy red fleshed cling. Excellent for eating, pickling and preserving. Late. Ripens in September.

Pears—Erwin's Offer The Best Varieties

BARTLETT. Golden yellow with red cheek; fine grained flesh of delicious quality. Ripens in August-September.

GARBER. Large; bright yellow, with red blush; flesh juicy and rich; a cross with the Kieffer, but two weeks earlier and better quality. Tree very productive and bears three years after planting. Standard, September.

KIEFFER. Large fruits, excellent for cooking and canning. Bears regularly and is very popular in the Southwest.

PRICES: 3 to 4 feet trees, each 35c; per dozen \$3.00. 4 to 6 feet trees, each 50c; per dozen, \$5.00.



Bartlett Pear

Apples

DELICIOUS. Striped and marked with light and dark red. Fruit large, of uniform size, round and long, tapering to a ribbed nose. Ripens in late fall. Tree is hardy. 3 to 4 ft., trees, 35 each; per dozen, \$3.50.

N. W. GREENING. Tree a splendid vigorous grower, quite hardy. Fruit large to very large; green, becoming yellowish-green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; flavor a good sub-acid; very smooth and attractive.

RED JUNE. Medium oblong, very red, tender, good, sub-acid; abundant bearer. June 15.



Apple—Delicious

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Good size, round-conic, waxen yellow, crisp, subacid; early bearer. Last of June.

RED DELICIOUS. Brilliant dark red, shaded with golden yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor is sweet.

JONATHAN. Medium size unless thinned; color lively red; tender, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; good to best dessert, kitchen and market.

RED ROME BEAUTY. Large, roundish, mottled, striped bright red, juicy, mild, sub-acid, good.

PRICES: 3 to 4 feet trees, 35c each; per dozen, \$3.50.

Crabapple

WHITNEY. Fruit medium large; color, yellow, striped with greenish carmine. Flesh, yellow; very juicy and fine grained. Flavor rich and almost sweet. A great bearer. 3 to 4 ft. trees, 35c each; per doz. \$3.50.

Cultural Directions for Erwin's Roses

(Continued from page 3)

CUT ROSES

Roses should be cut when the buds begin to open with as long a stem as it is possible to secure and still leave a stub or spur on the main cane long enough to carry one or two leaf stems. At the base of each of the leaf stems will be noticed a bud or eye and when one or two of these are left on the remaining spur they will force out new flower stems and produce many more flowers than bushes where the stems are cut too close to the main cane.

The so-called Everblooming Roses, including the Teas, Hybrid Teas and Pernitiana groups do not bloom all the time but, if kept in a healthy growing condition, one crop of flowers succeeds another at brief intervals. They are the most popular of all bush roses, the flowers are of beautiful form, fragrance and color, and are hardy over most of the United States if given suitable protection in the colder climates.

For the benefit of those not familiar with the varieties listed, we have inserted initials immediately following the names, showing the family or group to which they belong, such as "T" for the Tea Roses; "HT" for the Hybrid Teas; "P" for Perpetuals; "HP" for Hybrid Perpetuals; "Pern." for Pernitiana; "Nois." for Noisettes; "R" for Rugosa and their hybrids; "Poly" for Polyanthus; "HW" for Wichuriana or Hybrid Wichuriana.

WINTER PROTECTION

Roses need very little protection in this climate and if about six or eight inches of dirt is pulled to the plants after they become dormant there will be little or no loss from cold weather. In the North it is well to mound this dirt up and after the first heavy freeze cut the tops back about half and work strawy manure, leaves or evergreen boughs over the canes, taking care that they are not smothered with too much material over them.

SPRAYS

Mildew and Blackspot are the worst enemies of roses and prevention is a great deal easier than attempting to cure the disease. Dust the plants thoroughly every two or three weeks with a dust made of nine parts sulphur and one part arsenate of lead.

Chewing insects and green plant lice can easily be controlled by spraying with a solution of arsenate of lead, nicotine or other reliable sprays on the market used according to the direction of the manufacturers.

FERTILIZERS

If well rotted manure can be secured we recommend covering the beds with this, allowing it to remain on top until the first cultivation, when it can be worked into the soil. A heavy application can be made with fall planted roses but we use it more sparingly on those planted in the spring.

For soils lacking the proper amount of humus we find that the refuse of gins, containing the old bolls, lint, and dirt, is another fine fertilizer, as it rots easily and contains few, if any, weed or grass seeds. A liberal quantity of this material worked into the top soil after planting will benefit the land and when rotted will take the place of the more expensive leaf mold. Another advantage is that it will not burn the plants.

Cottonseed meal and bone meal mixed in the proportion of nine parts of cottonseed meal and one part of bone meal, using two or three tablespoonfuls around each plant in the spring and again in the fall, thoroughly mixing it in the soil just before a rain or before watering the beds, is also good.

Caution should be taken to see that no fertilizer comes in direct contact with the roots and under no circumstances should it be placed under the plant at the time of planting.

General Cultural Directions for Trees and Shrubs

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING. The broken or mutilated portion of the roots must be cut off so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all other roots should be pruned—for from these ends the new fibrous roots usually start. Puddling the roots of trees and plants in liquid mud before planting is very beneficial.

PLANTING. The hole for planting must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position—the larger the hole the better. Plant the tree the same depth as it stood in the nursery row, using plenty of good top-soil well worked about the roots by hand so that no air pockets are left. Set the tree in firmly as a post. When the hole is about one-half or two-thirds full of dirt, pour in a bucket of water and allow it to seep away, after which the hole may be filled with dirt.

STAKING. If the newly planted trees are in an exposed situation where hard winds prevail, they should be supported by stakes to prevent winds from whipping and swaying them. Staking is done best by driving two strong stakes firmly into the ground, one on either side of the tree and about a foot from it. The tree is then tied to these stakes by strips of cloth, a band of straw or other soft material which will not chafe. The tree should remain staked until its roots have obtained a firm hold in the soil. Staking in this manner also offers some protection against me-

chanical injury. In addition to staking it is highly advisable to wrap the trunks of newly set trees with heavy brown paper, cornstalks or thin wood veneer to protect against rabbits and mice, or sunscald.

PRUNING. The pruning of trees should begin when they are planted. The transplanting of a tree marks a very critical point in its life history and to neglect careful and proper methods of planting and pruning at this time is to invite disaster or, at least, unsatisfactory results. When trees are dug in the nursery row many of the feeding roots are left in the ground; hence it is necessary to prune the top of the trees, when transplanting, in an effort to balance for loss of roots.

APPLE AND PEAR TREES. When you have planted these as previously directed, select from three to five of the branches to form the permanent head of the tree. These branches should be well distributed around the trunk, and at some distance apart up and down. If two branches come out exactly opposite each other, thus forming a crotch, a split may occur at this weak point in later life when the tree is full of fruit. Shorten these selected branches back to about five buds, cutting the branches just above a bud that points outward. Remove all the other branches close to the trunk, leaving no stub longer than one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch. Also shorten back two-thirds (or, better

still, cut out entirely) the central leader of the tree, if one exists, otherwise, the tree may assume a too upright growth for best results in later life. Pruning, for the next two or three years, should be directed toward the forming of an ideal framework for the bearing of fruit. Growth from each of the three or five original branches should be pruned in such a manner that the tree will become symmetrical and well balanced, with a low wide-headed top.

PEACH AND APRICOT. Plant as previously directed. As soon as planted, cut the top out of the tree at any point from 18 inches to three feet from the ground and at the same time cut back all side branches to within two or three inches from the main trunk. Eliminate altogether the branches that will not be required to form the permanent framework of the tree. Some planters may consider these recommendations radical and ill advised, but every planter should make them his invariable practice and not deviate from them. In pruning these trees, it should be the effort of the planter to get the main limbs as close to the ground as possible, encouraging a low, wide head. Such pruning will promote more vigorous and rapid growth and will insure success with these trees, when to act otherwise may mean failure.

CHERRY TREES. Plant as previously directed. The cherry does not require the same vigorous pruning as is recommended for some other trees. Broken or injured limbs should be removed close to the trunk so that the wounds will grow over properly. Five to six good limbs, well distributed around the trunk, will be sufficient to form a well balanced top. The limbs which are left after pruning should not be cut back as recommended for certain other classes of trees.

PLUM TREES. Plant as previously directed. After planting, cut out the main or central leader of the tree at a distance of about three feet from the ground. Cut back all remaining branches to about 2 or 3 inch stubs. After the tree has grown for a year, remove all but four or five branches—but do not cut these back. These limbs will form the permanent framework for the top and subsequent growth may be pruned to meet the requirements or taste of the planter.

BERRIES. (The "Cane Fruits"). Prepare the ground by deep spading or plowing. Set the plants 3 or 4 inches deep, using a spade or garden trowel. Plant in rows 4 to 6 feet apart with the plants from 2 to 4 feet apart in the row. Firm the dirt around each plant. Keep the surface of the ground loose around the plants. The cane fruits bear on wood of the previous season's growth and it is important, therefore, to cut the old canes away as soon as they have fruited, or in the fall or winter following. The following year, when the canes are three to four feet high, cut them back one-third to strengthen the cane and to promote growth of lateral branches for more fruit production.

GRAPE VINES. In vineyard planting, grape vines should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart in rows which are 9 to 10 feet apart. Grapes require a dry, mellow, well drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure where possible. In planting give the roots plenty of room, spread them out not more than 6 inches under the surface and settle the soil firmly around them. When vines are set, they should be cut back to 2 or 3 buds, also prune roots back one-half. The following year, in November or in the early spring, following, before there are any signs of new growth, they should be pruned liberally. Do not pick off the foliage; the leaves, not the

fruit, should be exposed to the sun. The two great errors in grape growing are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in the fall or spring and in depriving the plant of necessary foliage by close pruning in the summer. The method of pruning from this stage forward will be governed by the use or purpose in mind. For fruit production, the following method is to be recommended: Set posts along the rows of vines (after they have made at least one year's growth) and stretch two strong wires, the lower wire 2½ feet from the ground and the upper wire 5 feet. A single cane from the vine is grown to the top wire. All buds are broken from this except four, two just below each wire. As these buds grow out, they are fastened to the wire, one in each direction—forming four arms. In the fall or winter, cut these "arms" back to four or eight buds, according to the vigor of the vines. In the spring, tie these arms securely to the wire and allow the growth from each bud to hang down. Each year in the future cut out all new growth from the original arms, except the two new canes nearest and on either side of the main trunk. These canes are cut back to 6 to 10 buds. The fruit of the grape is borne only on shoots of the current year's growth, which spring from the wood of last year's growth—hence the importance of annual and intelligent pruning. When grape vines are planted to grow over arbors, pergolas, walls, fence, etc., the lateral branches or "shoots" from the main trunk should be cut back each year to within three or four buds. During the growing season, all buds that start from the main vine should be removed.

SHRUBS. If planted in beds or groups, the ground should be spaded deeply and worked well. If shrubs are set as individual specimens, they should be planted in the same manner as trees. Set shrubs at the same depth at which they stood in the nursery row or with their crowns at about the surface of the ground. The plants should be watered in summer during the hot, dry weather and the ground stirred well around them. Remove the dead wood and weak shoots from the inside of the shrub and shorten the branches that have made undesirable growth. When shrubs are planted, it is advisable to cut them back from one-third to one-half.

SHADE TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES. Dig holes large enough to accommodate all roots without bending or cramping them. Fill the hole with good top dirt and firm it hard. When the hole is half filled, allow a bucket or more of water to seep away around the roots. A day or two later, tramp the dirt hard, but leave loose dirt on the surface. It is well to mulch the tree immediately to prevent drying out. Prune all limbs back to five or seven good buds, even though the appearance of the tree is impaired by such treatment. Water the trees during the summer months and give them plenty of attention until they become well established. Shade trees often may be staked to advantage until their roots have obtained good anchorage in the soil.

EVERGREENS. Plant the same as shade trees, but do not prune.

PRIVET. Dig a trench 12 inches deep or more and set the plants 4 to 6 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row—or so deep that the lower branches will be 4 to 6 inches under the ground line, for, if the plants are set shallow, there always will be undesirable open spaces at the base of the hedge. Some planters set privet in a double row, 8 to 10 inches apart each way, which makes a very dense hedge. Cut Privet back one-half to two-thirds when planting to promote thick, new growth at the lower part of the plant.



Mrs. Pierre S. Du Pont—See page 10.



Talisman—See page 10.

Erwin's Beautiful Roses

Our Roses are all two-year-old, field grown. Budded on the very finest root stock obtainable. They are strong, healthy plants, and are sure to live and grow anywhere.

The Spireas

The Spireas are probably the most popular of the hardy shrubs we enjoy here in the South, they are ideal for hedge, along porches and foundations, where a medium low-growing shrub is required. Same varieties will bloom all summer long under normal conditions. Fully described and priced on page 14.



Spirea Van Houttei



Spirea Anthony Waterer